SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

Rensselaer, Indiana



A CENTENNIAL PICTORIAL HISTORY

From Its Beginnings to 1990

by Dominic B. Gerlach, C.PP.S.
Centennial Celebration Committee

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INTRODUCTION

Saint Joseph's College: A Centennial Pictorial History was prepared at the suggestion of and under the auspices of the Saint Joseph's College Centennial Committee as a companion to Father Charles Robbins' *Saint Joseph's College: A Chronology*, first published in 1983 and updated for the Centennial.

The idea of a pictorial history grew out of a collection of articles on the College that Charles Schuttrow, Director of Public Information, and I prepared to mark our nation's bicentennial in 1976. Because of the interest expressed in the pictures in that xeroxed volume, it occurred to me that a more extensive picture book of the College would appeal to a larger audience than a more formal history.

The initial plan was to proceed in chronological order from building to building, describe its use over the years and relate significant events associated with it. This plan, however, was quickly modified to include the early buildings that had already disappeared. Then the story of the origins of the College could not be overlooked either. Finally, pictures of people were included, with preference for those who had given many years of service to the College or who represented important aspects of the College's development.

A book of this kind is naturally limited by the pictures available. Generally, those that record the earlier years are more abundant, for the College Archives contain a large collection of photographs derived largely from photo albums of deceased alumni. Moreover, greater emphasis is placed on the earlier years of the College because they were important in establishing the direction that the College would take.

The author wishes to thank the many people, living and dead, who have contributed to this work. Recognition goes especially to Father Charles Robbins, who proofread it, not once, but twice. His comments as to propriety and accuracy were precious. Secondly, Mary Ellen Cross, Publications Director, has given generously of her time and expertise to prepare the book for final publication.

There are no footnotes or bibliography, not even an index. The book is no more than an introduction to the College, a book designed to be browsed through and enjoyed, not only by those who have shared in the College's history, but also by those who are curious about where the College came from. The text is brief, just enough to put the pictures into context. Let it be a celebration of the College's first century of existence.

Some day there may be a sequel to this book. Alums, faculty members, administrators, and employees are invited to send photographs that relate to the College, and, if possible, identify and date them.

Dominic B. Gerlach, C.PP.S., 1990

CONTENTS **PAGE**

The Roots of Saint Joseph's College	1
Rensselaer, Jasper County, Indiana	5
Launching Saint Joseph's College	8
St. Joseph, Patron of the College	13
The Ad Building	16
People Make a College	24
Student Life	35
Campus Organizations	47
Gaspar Hall	55
The "Old Gym"	59
The Old Powerhouse	63
Dwenger Hall	69
The College Chapel	73
Aquinas Hall	82
The Water Tower	88
Science Hall	92
The College Farm	107
St. Joseph's Preparatory Seminary	116
Crisis and Rebirth	118
Lourdes Grotto [and Other Monuments]	120
Drexel Hall	126
College and Student Publications	132
Seifert and Merlini Halls	135
McHale Administration Building	138
Alumni Memorial Fieldhouse	143
Raleigh Hall	150
Outdoor Sports	154
Four New Residence Halls	158
Halleck Student Center	163
Schwietermann House	172
Justin Hall [and College Women]	175
Lake Banet	180
Hanson Recreation, New Post Office	182
Student Life in Last Half Century	186
Faculty/Administration in Last Half Century	199

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The Roots of Saint Joseph's College



1. St. Gaspar Chapel Painting

1. Saint Joseph's College owes its existence to a religious association of priests and brothers known as the Society of the Precious Blood, which chartered the College in 1889 and built it in 1891, one hundred years ago.

Until 1976, the best reminder of this fact was to be found in the present College Chapel. A large canvas painting, shown here, covered the arched wall in the east transept of the building where the pipes of the new organ are located. Every day, when the Society's priests, brothers, and students [seminarians] visited the Chapel, that painting would remind them of who they were, and it announced to everyone else who it was that had established the College.

The painting portrayed St. Gaspar preaching to a group of people outdoors. Legend has it that a severe rainstorm threatened to break up the mission, but miraculously the rain poured

down all around, except on the people gathered there to hear St. Gaspar.

2. Who was St. Gasper? He was a Roman priest who headed a group of missionaries in Rome to preach religious renewal in Italy after the French Revolution and the subsequent Napoleonic Wars had severely damaged the people's Catholic Faith, both that of the clergy and the laity.

In 1815, he organized this group of priests into the "Society of the Precious Blood," which thereafter generated and trained its own members. St. Gaspar chose the title, "Precious Blood," because the people responded so well to the suffering of Jesus as a sign of the great love by which he had redeemed them through the shedding of his blood on the cross.

St. Gaspar is pictured here wearing a crucifix and chain, which was for many years the outward emblem identifying a priest of the Society. This religious garb became a familiar sight at Saint Joseph's College, both in the classroom and on the campus, until about 1965.

All members add the initials C.PP.S. after their names, an abbreviation of the Latin "Congregatio Pretiosissimi Sanguinis," literally, "Congregation of the Most Precious Blood".

3. The Precious Blood theme is still dramatically visible in the College chapel in the painting on the arch over the sanctuary. The painting portrays the "Lamb of God," whose blood redeemed all peoples of the world. It is based on the text in Revelation, chapter 5, verse 9: "Worthy are you to receive the scroll and to break open its seals, for you are slain and with your blood you purchased for God those from every tribe and tongue, people and nation."

4. In 1838, the Precious Blood Society spread beyond the borders of Italy when a former Swiss Benedictine priest by the name of Francis de Sales Brunner joined the Society. His superior in Rome commissioned him to found a mission house in Switzerland in order to spread St. Gasper's activity to the German speaking people. This commission, however, was not very promising at the time.



Right:
2. St. Gaspar Portrait
Below:
3. Precious Blood Theme



5. It was then, in 1843, that an invitation came from America. Archbishop John Baptist Purcell of Cincinnati invited Father Brunner to bring his priests and brothers to Ohio to serve the religious needs of the many German immigrants. Because these immigrants were scattered over wide rural areas, Brunner established ten "convents" [religious houses], which centered largely in Putnam and Mercer Counties, from which centers he and his priests went out to serve the people.

6. This is a lithograph of one of the ten "convents" founded by Father Brunner. It was called "Mary's Home," located just across the state line from Mercer County, near Bryant, Indiana.

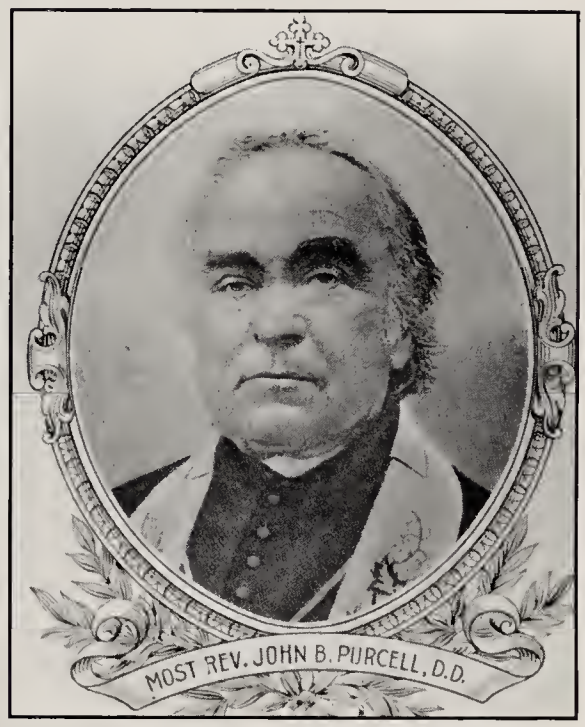
Attention is called to it, for one cannot truly understand how Saint Joseph's College originally operated without seeing its roots in institutions like this.

Each "convent" typically included three groups of people, priests, lay brothers and sisters. The priests and lay brothers inhabited the house on the right, and the sisters, whom Father Brunner had already incorporated into the Society in Europe, inhabited the larger structure in the center. The sisters, who greatly outnumbered their male counterparts, remained part of the Society until 1887, when they became an independent religious order of the same name with headquarters [now] in Dayton, Ohio.

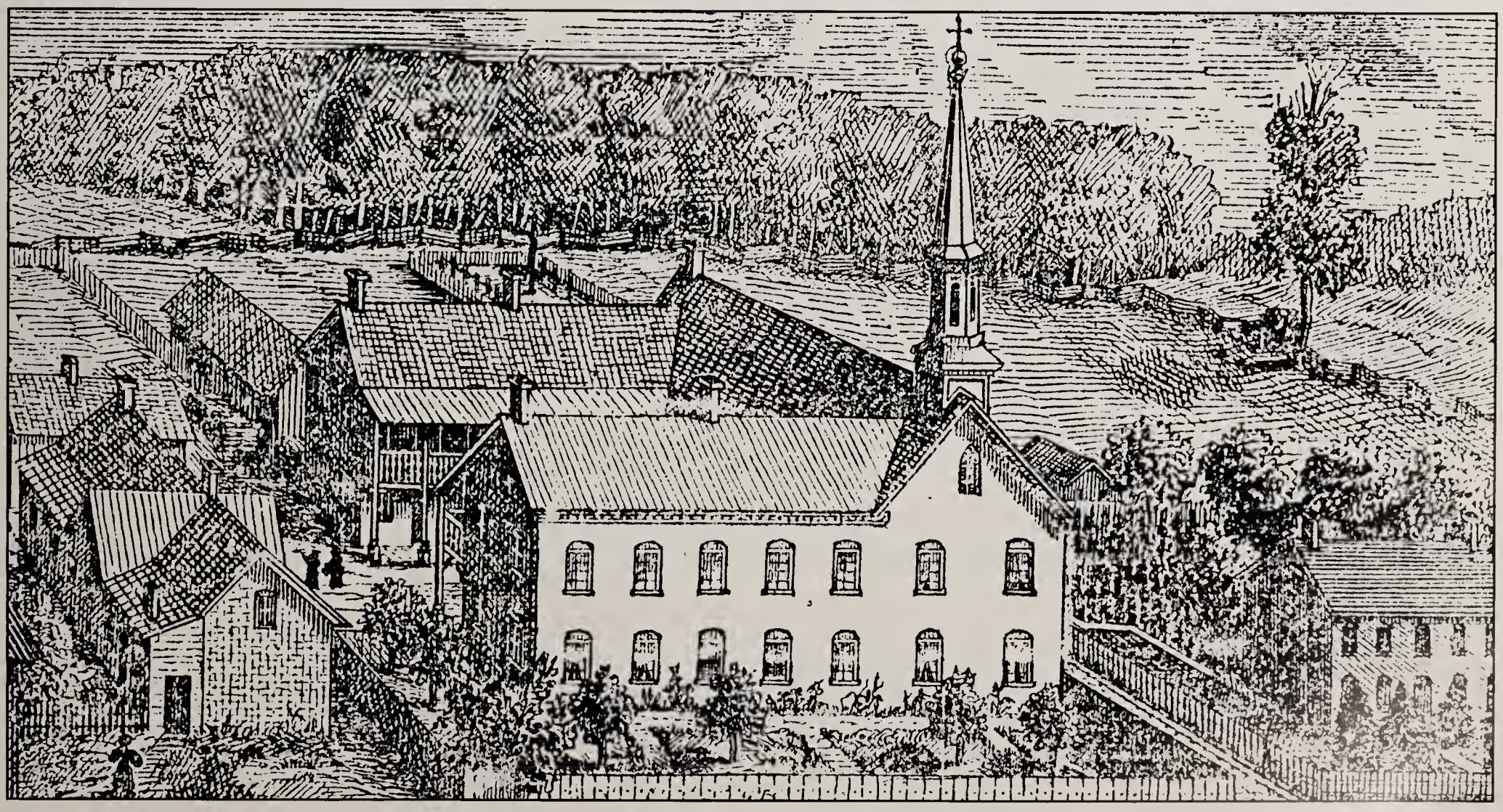
The priests worked as commuting pastors to neighboring parishes, the brothers did the manual labor in the shops and on the farm, and the sisters tended the kitchen, laundry, and garden.

It should be no surprise that Saint Joseph's College would begin in a similar manner, the difference being that in the latter





Left:
4. Father Francis de Sales Brunner
Below:
5. Archbishop John B. Purcell
6. "Mary's Home," Bryant, Indiana



case the purpose of the institution was not to serve surrounding parishes, but to educate the youth. [The former activity, however, was never excluded, for over the years many priest professors assisted in neighboring parishes on weekends and occasionally even administered them.]

7. Father Brunner died in 1859. In the following year the Society of the Precious Blood acquired property near Carthagena, Ohio, that then became the motherhouse or headquarters of the Society, namely, St. Charles Seminary.

St. Charles Seminary had a very humble beginning. At first, it was housed in an abandoned Negro industrial training school called the Emlen Institute, to which a chapel wing was added. Attached to it was a farm, just what the Society's "convents" needed.

8. St. Charles Seminary expanded slowly. In 1876, the building pictured here was erected to replace the older building. It was "alumni" of this small institution that in 1889 undertook the building of Saint Joseph's College. The Society was still quite small, numbering no more than 80 priests from which to draw men to serve on the faculty and administration. St. Charles Seminary had no academic accreditation, and it was far removed from any city.

9. This is how St. Charles Seminary looks today. The seminary and motherhouse of the Society of the Precious Blood reached this pretentious size in 1922. The quality of its education and the number of vocations soon justified the huge building, for by 1965, the Society boasted of 459 priests. In that year, the Society divided into three provinces, the Cincinnati Province [in whose domain Saint Joseph's College is located], the Kansas City Province, and the Province of the Pacific.

Unfortunately, in 1969 St. Charles Seminary had to close because of a drastic drop in vocations. Now the building serves primarily as a residence for the retired members of the Society, a place for them to assemble for meetings and celebrations, and finally where they will presumably also die and be buried.

There are four additional provinces of the Precious Blood Society worldwide, the Italian, the German, the Spanish, and the Atlantic [the latter an offshoot of the Italian province in Canada and the United States]. Of all of these, the Cincinnati Province is still the largest.







Top:
7. Emlen Institute
Middle:
8. The "Old Sem"
Bottom:
9. St. Charles Seminary Today

Rensselaer, Jasper County, Indiana



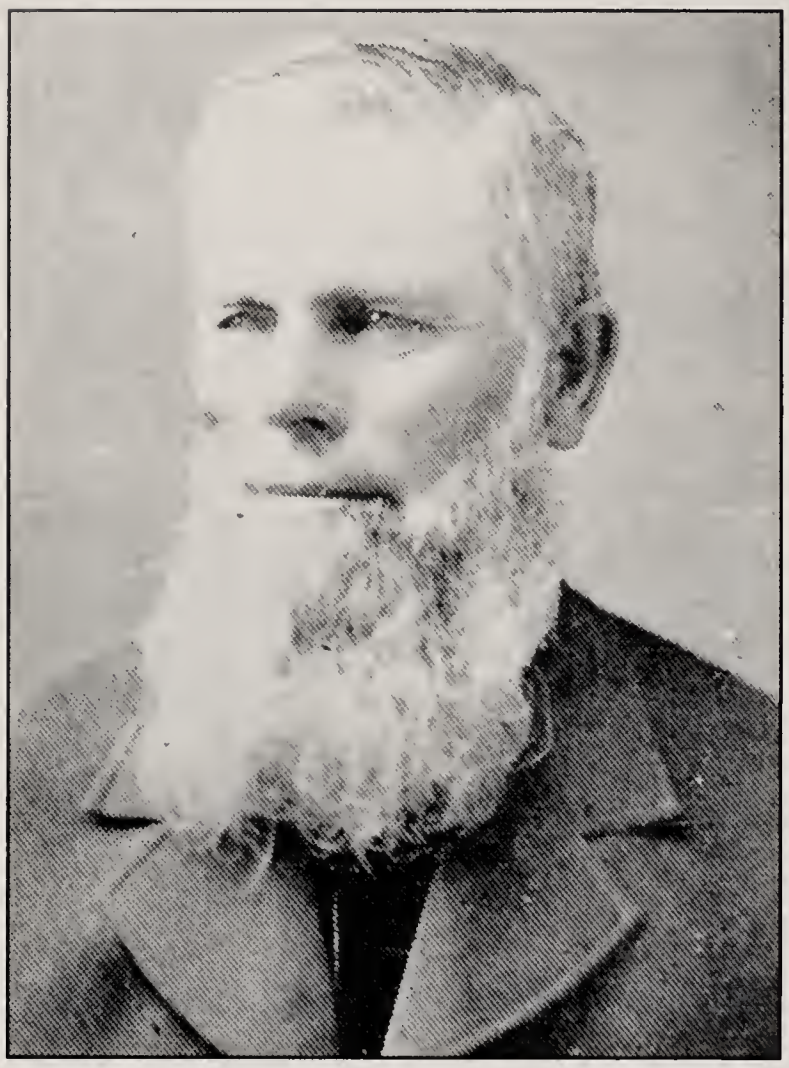
1. Joseph Spitler Residence

1. The scene now shifts to Jasper County, Indiana, the future site of Saint Joseph's College. This house, built by George Spitler, occupied what is now an open lawn near the entrance of the present College Chapel.

Spitler was a pioneer who migrated to this part of Indiana in the 1830's. He gradually acquired a large tract of land of over 900 acres south of Rensselaer. The house with its modified veranda suggests that he had not altogether forgotten his Virginia roots.

In 1866, the Spitler children were ready to sell the entire estate, partly, it is said, because their father had been killed by a bolt of lightning there.

2. At this point a man by the name of Father [later Monsignor] Joseph Stephan entered the picture. He was one of the earliest priests in the Diocese of Fort Wayne, which in



Right:
2. Father Joseph Stephan

Below:
3. Orphanage Chapel



1857 embraced the entire northern one-third of the state of Indiana.

Stephan was an enterprising man with many talents. His first assignment was to serve the religious needs of the scattered Catholic families. But he was soon promoting Catholic immigration into this area through a colonization society in which he himself surveyed, purchased, and sold land. During the Civil War he served as both chaplain and army engineer. The latter activity gained him considerable stature with influential people in the federal government during the post-Civil War years.

After the war it was urgent that the diocese establish an orphanage. Father Stephan was undoubtedly acquainted with the Spitler estate south of Rensselaer, which was for sale. Bishop John Henry Luers then purchased the entire 933 acre tract of land in 1866 and two years later established on it St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum and Manual Training School.

Father Stephan was the asylum's first director, and four Holy Cross nuns from South Bend and one lay woman were engaged to care for the orphans. Three young German male immigrants were hired to operate the farm, most of which was not arable, for it had not been properly drained yet. The U. S. Census of 1870 revealed that a total of 69 orphans were housed here. They varied in age from three months to sixteen years, had mostly Irish names, and nearly all of them were born in Indiana. The orphanage was intended to be a temporary arrangement, for Rensselaer, without a railroad, was still too isolated from the rest of the diocese.

3. There were eventually four orphan buildings, two original Spitler houses plus two buildings that the diocese added. The one pictured here had a chapel on the ground floor and a dormitory for boys and a room for the priest-director on the upper floor. Since the orphan chapel served both the orphans and the surrounding Catholic population, it became the first Catholic church in Jasper County.

This picture shows the orphan chapel being torn down by C.PP.S. seminarians on August 5, 1915. Its last function had been to serve as a recreation building for seminarians.

4. The second building added by Bishop Luers is the frame building located somewhat right of center on this old photograph taken about 1910. It stood roughly on the site now occupied by Merlini Hall. It was originally built to provide a school for the orphans. Since some Catholics in this area sent their children to school here, it became in effect the first Catholic parochial school in Jasper County.

In 1876, the orphan boys were transferred to the newly erected St. Joseph's Asylum for Boys in Lafayette, Indiana. In 1887, the orphan girls were transferred to the newly built St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum for Girls in Fort Wayne. In the meantime, in 1885, St. Augustine's Church in Rensselaer had been built. It was at this point, in 1887, when this extensive piece of orphan property stood empty, that plans for building a college here were discussed.

It may well be that by the Centennial Year 1991, not a single one of the buildings on this picture will be left standing. The cement block building to the left is Dwenger Hall. Behind the old orphan school building one can see part of the "Old Gym" [occupying the site of Science Hall], and finally, to the extreme right, Gaspar Hall. Each of these buildings will be described in later chapters.

After Saint Joseph's College was established, the orphan school building served as the "Brotherhouse," that is, as a residence for the Precious Blood Society's lay brothers, until 1923. In that year the brothers were moved into the upper floor of the present powerhouse. The orphan building continued to house lay employees and a couple of work shops until it was torn down in 1940 to make room for Merlini Hall.



4. Orphanage School

Launching Saint Joseph's College





Right:
1. Bishop Joseph Dwenger
Far right:
2. Father Henry Drees

1. Immediate credit for the establishment of Saint Joseph's College undoubtedly goes to the man after whom the College was named, Bishop Joseph Dwenger. He had become in 1872 the second bishop of Fort Wayne. He distinguished himself nationally not only for the number of parochial schools built in his diocese, but especially for the exemplary manner in which he centralized their management.

He was also eager to establish a college that would provide proper undergraduate training for future priests. He had twice arranged with Benedictines to build such a college, once at Fowler, Indiana, and later at Crown Point. In both instances, the schools failed to materialize. Then, in 1887, he approached the Society of the Precious Blood. That he would do so was determined partly by the fact that he himself was a member of that Society, in fact, its first American-born priest, and the first to be educated beyond the Society's own humble seminary. He had finished his education at the archdiocesan seminary in Cincinnati.

The bishop's offer was quite simple: "I will give you 300 [eventually 320] acres of land at Rensselaer, if you will build a college there. Moreover, I will direct all our diocesan students, whether seminarians or lay students, to attend this College." He obviously was not thinking of a large school, but one that would stress the classical languages so important in those days for entry into a major theological seminary. It would be a six year program, roughly the equivalent [in student age] to our high school and first two years of college. Lay students could choose a less strenuous program, somewhat analogous to that of a high school.

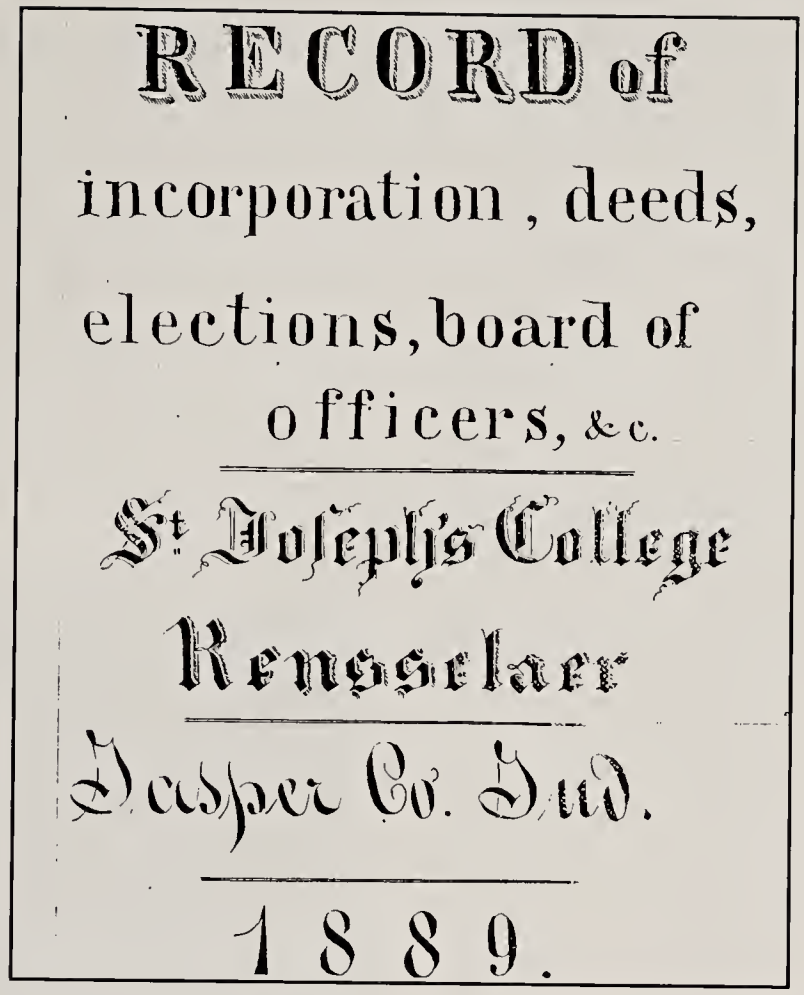
2. The Society of the Precious Blood would hardly seem to have been prepared to open a College at this time. It numbered no more than 80 priests, and St. Charles Seminary was still a fledgling institution with no more than three professors, who doubled as pastors.

But here we must reckon with the Society's provincial superior, Father Henry Drees. He was also concerned with higher education, for he himself had been an immigrant who until 29 years of age had worked as a blacksmith in Minster, Ohio. Only then did he enter the seminary and was ordained a priest in three years. He was painfully aware of the inadequacy of his own education, which he tried to compensate for by becoming a lifetime avid reader. When he was elected provincial superior, he established theological conferences for his priests and published the Society's first journal, the *Nuntius Aulae* [the *"Messenger of the Hall,"* that is, of the Seminary] chiefly to improve his priests' education.

Father Drees accepted his friend Bishop Dwenger's offer with enthusiasm, for it would be an opportunity to unite the resources of the Society with that of the diocese of Fort Wayne to provide a solid, liberal arts [called "classical" then] training for future priests.

What did Father Drees have to offer? He sent his most promising young professor at St. Charles Seminary to direct the new College, namely, Father Augustine Seifert.. The professors would all be young, recently ordained priests, endowed more with enthusiasm than with formal training.

3. This document, copied in 1909, contains the original wording of the "Act of Incorporation" of Saint Joseph's College, March 20, 1889: "The name of said college and theological institute shall be SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE. The purpose of said institution shall be the education of young men in all the branches of science and instruction secular as well as religious." It "shall be carried on under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church in accordance with the tenets, doctrines, rules and regulations of said Church relating to such institutions." It "shall be immediately under the supervision and control of the Society of the Precious Blood. . ." "The mode of endowment will embrace the donation of a farm of


RECORD of
incorporation, deeds,
elections, board of
officers, &c.
St Joseph's College
Rensselaer
Jasper Co. Ind.
1889.

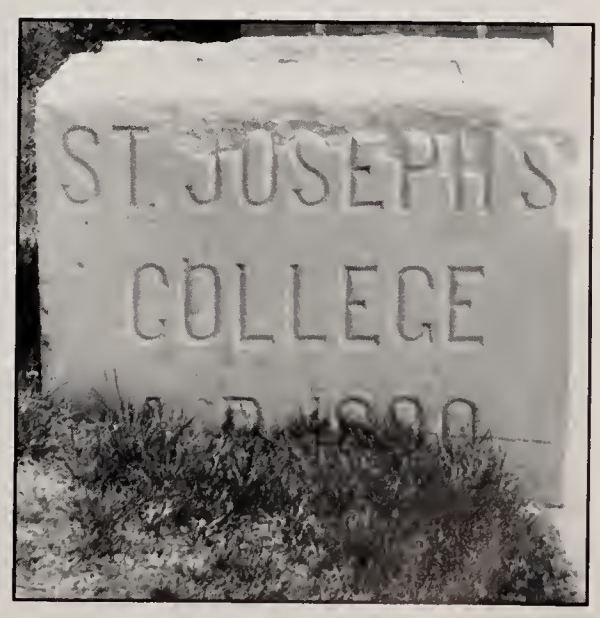
3. Articles of Incorporation

three hundred and twenty acres from the Right Rev. Joseph Dwenger, Bishop of Fort Wayne, in Jasper County, Indiana, upon which the necessary buildings for said institution shall be erected, which said farm and real estate is worth about ten thousand dollars, the avails of stock to be taken by the shareholders in said institution, the revenues of said institution received for the tuition of scholars and students therein and gifts, contributions and donations, whether of lands or money received from any and all sources whatever. The present amount of endowment shall include about forty thousand dollars embracing the above land which shall be increased from time to time as the conditions of said institution may demand."

Attached to this document is a list of 77 shareholders, namely, all the priests of the Society of the Precious Blood, each expected to contribute $100. There were also two unspecified monetary contributions.

The remainder of the 933 acre tract was sold partly to the new Indian School east of the College and partly to two of the men who had worked the orphan farm.

4. The cornerstone was laid July 6, 1890. After the original College building burned in 1973, the stone was placed in a wall extending west from the Chapel.

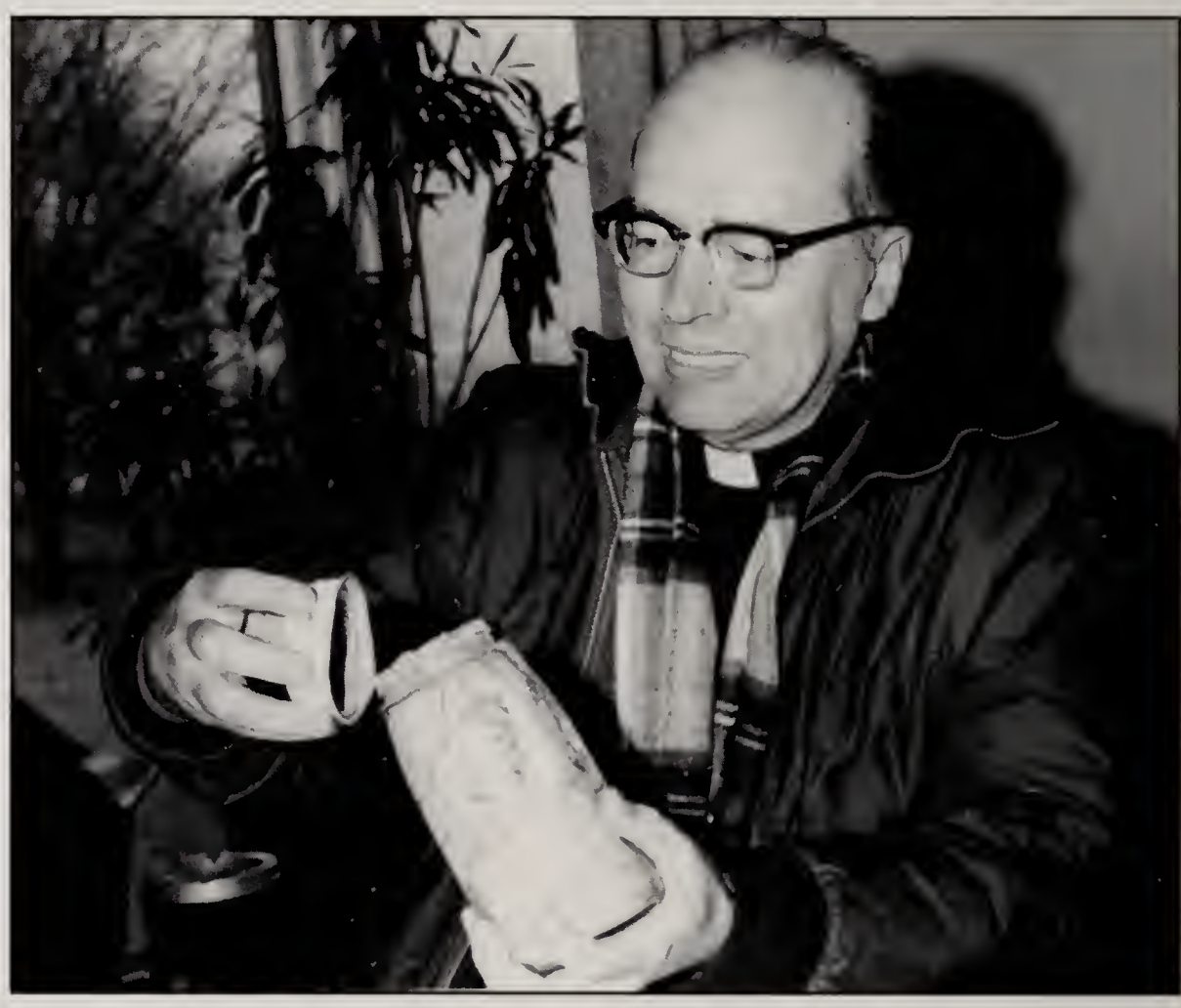


4. The Ad Building Cornerstone

5. After the great Ad [Administration] Building fire of February 4, 1973, Father Dominic Gerlach, College archivist and faculty member since 1952, was privileged to remove the contents of the cornerstone. They consisted of an ordinary Mason jar containing a formal statement in Latin describing the laying of the stone, two coins, four newspapers, and a hurriedly written document signed by 21 workers. The latter closed with the words, "When this is found, you will know we believed in the Father Son a. holy Gost [sic]. Amen." It was indeed "found" eighty-two years later.

One of the newspapers in the cornerstone was an issue of the *Rensselaer Republican*, which contained a letter, part of which read as follows: "We are all law-abiding, peaceful citizens of our commonwealth; we will not carry away riches, but we have come to invest, the building already done is quite a sacrifice. We are staunch believers in the truth of religion, ready to bring any sacrifices for its cause; at the same time we shall work peacefully within our sphere, tolerant towards all that disagree with us, and we hope that everybody will meet us upon the same basis of Christian principles. Any support given us will be appreciated and the city of Rensselaer will but profit by helping us along as far as it is right and reasonable. It would be not too much, to ask for an improvement of the muddy road from the city to the college. We will do our share. We shall stay here; we shall have students; we are in need of the necessities of life and the pupils will be in need too and we shall patronize you at least for the greater part. Any assistance given us will increase our mutual friendly relations. Yours respectfully, Rev. Anthony Dick, B. Florian Hahn, Members Precious Blood Society, May 12, 1890."

Below:
5. Contents of the Cornerstone
6. Father Anthony Dick with Workmen





6. These are some of the workmen with their supervisor, Father Anthony Dick. Most of them were from Cass County, i.e., Logansport, Indiana, where the contractor, the Medland Brothers, lived.

Father Dick suffered considerable anxiety when a large part of the main tower had to be torn down and rebuilt because of defective bricks. At the time, Father Dick was also pastor of St. Augustine's in Rensselaer and, for a brief time, superintendent of the neighboring Indian School.

7. This is how Saint Joseph's College looked September 2, 1891, when classes began. The building stood directly on the site of the orphanage described in a previous chapter. It housed the entire College community, including dormitories for 54 students, a chapel, classrooms, kitchen, sisters' quarters, dining rooms, professors' rooms, and other facilities.

In front of the building was a natural pond. There was no walk around it. In wet weather it is said that a visitor who ventured too near the pond [there were no electric lights] might lose his footing and slide into the pond all the way up to his knees, if he was lucky enough to remain in an upright position.

The building to the left seems to have been a laundry. The stubby tower on the right [north] wall of the building was the "watch tower," from which one could enjoy a view of the countryside on a clear day. The two remaining orphanage buildings described previously had been moved farther to the back and are hidden from view.

This first College building stood directly north, and a little west, of the present chapel, therefore, on the lawn or what we now refer to as the "terrace."

7. The Ad Building, 1891





Left:
8. An Earlier St. Joseph's College

Below:
9. Invitation to the Dedication
10. View of the College from the North

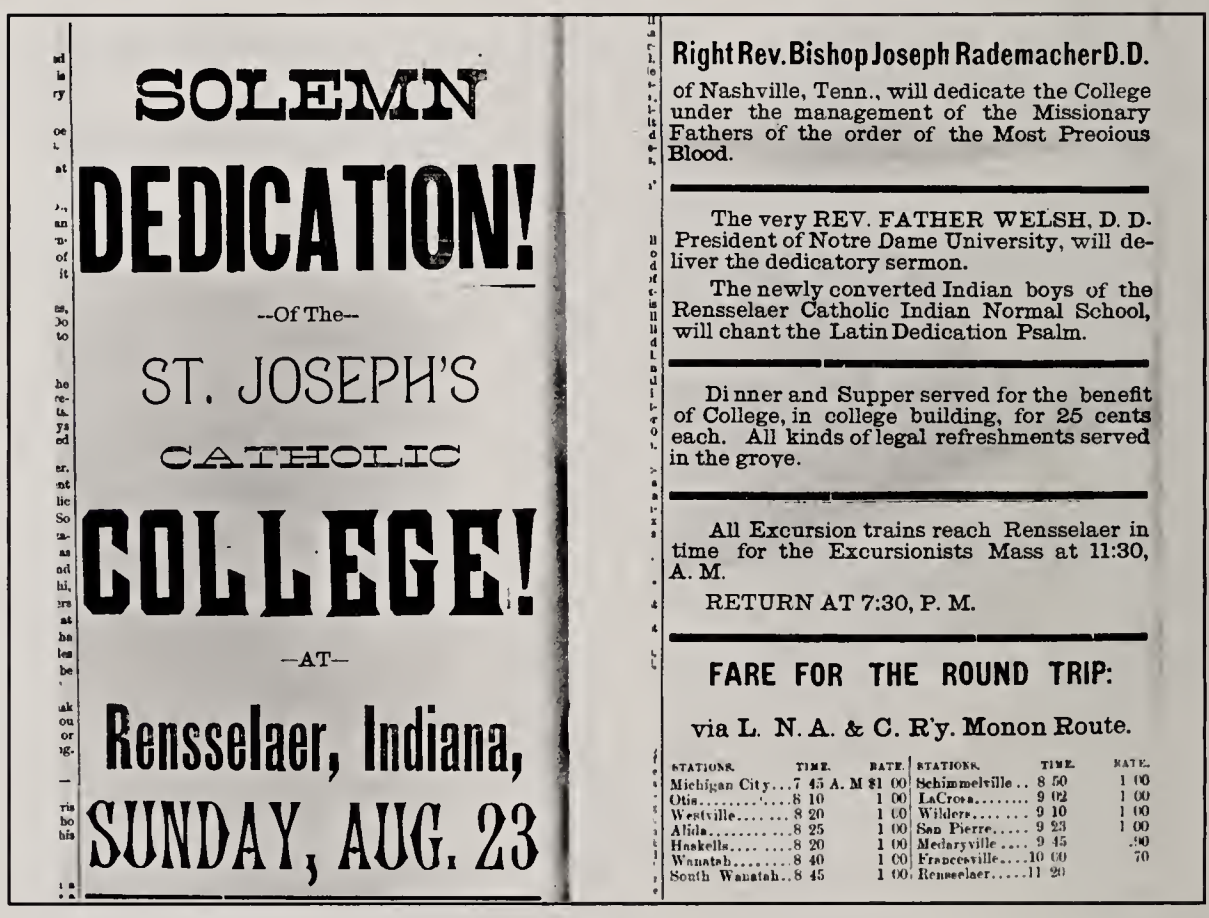
8. The sight of the half-completed building suggests a look at another St. Joseph's College which the Society of the Precious Blood opened at Rohnerville, California, just 20 years earlier. It had been built on a hill virtually overlooking the Pacific Ocean. It failed after only six years.

However, it was largely the work and inspiration of one priest, Father Patrick Hennebery. Still the memory of that unfortunate event may have been on the minds of those who built the College at Rensselaer. Only after it showed signs of prospering did they complete it two years later with the addition of the north wing in 1893.

9. The invitation to the dedication of the College speaks for itself. One might note that the choir was borrowed from the Indian School. The Indian pupils also built the terrace on which the College stood.

10. This is how Saint Joseph's College appeared to those approaching it from Rensselaer. The picture was taken in either 1891 or 1892, for the "watch tower" is still visible.

Highway 231 was still a mud road. Two rows of wooden planks were laid between it and the barb wire fence for pedestrians' benefit. Sparling Avenue was at first the preferred route to the College, probably because it was more passable in wet weather. Thus visitors would see the College barns before actually arriving at the College building itself.



SOLEMN

DEDICATION!

--Of The--

ST. JOSEPH'S

CATHOLIC

COLLEGE!

—AT—

Rensselaer, Indiana,

SUNDAY, AUG. 23

Right Rev. Bishop Joseph Rademacher D.D.

of Nashville, Tenn., will dedicate the College under the management of the Missionary Fathers of the order of the Most Preoious Blood.

The very REV. FATHER WELSH, D. D. President of Notre Dame University, will deliver the dedicatory sermon.

The newly converted Indian boys of the Rensselaer Catholic Indian Normal School, will chant the Latin Dedication Psalm.

Di nner and Supper served for the benefit of College, in college building, for 25 cents each. All kinds of legal refreshments served in the grove.

All Excursion trains reach Rensselaer in time for the Excursionists Mass at 11:30, A. M.

RETURN AT 7:30, P. M.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP:

via L. N. A. & C. R'y. Monon Route.

STATIONS.	TIME.	RATE.	STATIONS.	TIME.	RATE.
Michigan City	7 45 A. M	$1 00	Schimmelville	8 50	1 00
Otis	8 10	1 00	LaCrosa	9 02	1 00
Westville	8 20	1 00	Wilders	9 10	1 00
Alida	8 25	1 00	San Pierre	9 23	1 00
Haskells	8 20	1 00	Medaryville	9 45	90
Wanatah	8 40	1 00	Francesville	10 00	70
South Wanatah	8 45	1 00	Rensselaer	11 20	



St. Joseph, Patron of the College





Above:
1. St. Joseph Statue in the College Tower
Above right:
2. St. Joseph above the High Altar

1. St. Joseph was the patron of all three institutions on the College property. Both the orphanage and the Indian School were dedicated to St. Joseph, and now the College was placed under his protection, too. The reason for the choice was clearly stated in a document in the cornerstone, namely, to remember the College's principal benefactor, Bishop Joseph Dwenger.

In 1892, a statue of St. Joseph was placed in the niche of the first front tower. He is portrayed with a lily in his hand, a symbol of purity.

2. When the Ad Building was completed and a chapel was installed on the second floor north, it is said that the ceiling was graced with a large painting of St. Joseph extending his





Left:
3. St. Joseph, between Anthony of Padua and Francis Xavier
Right:
4. St. Joseph with Mary and Jesus
Below:
5. St. Joseph on the Old College Seal



hands in protection over the school. But when the present chapel was built, a large statue of St. Joseph was placed above the high altar, similar in form to the one in the tower.

3. On the high altar, St. Joseph was placed between two other saints, St. Gaspar, the founder of the Society of the Precious Blood, and St. Francis Xavier, the Society's patron. However, in the 1950's, when this picture was taken, St. Gaspar had been replaced by St. Anthony of Padua, for at this time St. Gaspar's canonization day was approaching and his statue was removed to a separate altar and shrine in the east transept.

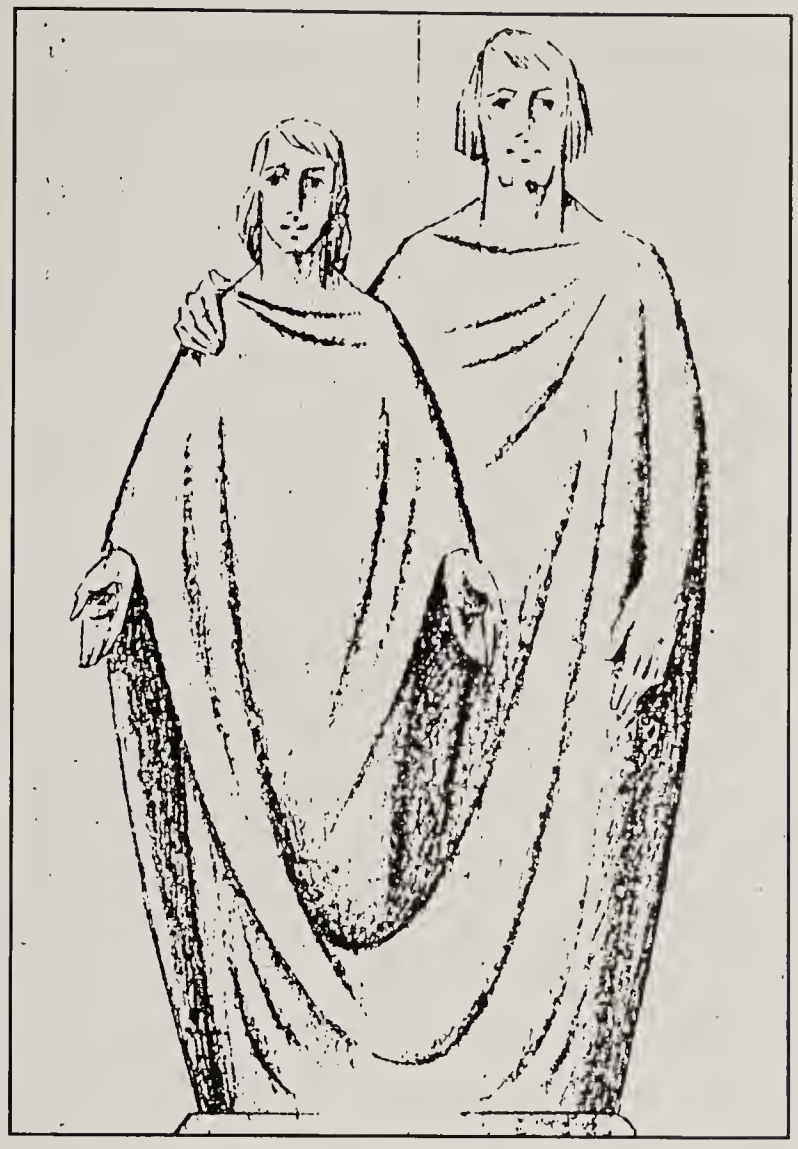
4. Among the side altars in the sanctuary, the most striking was the one depicting the Holy Family with Joseph watching over the Christ Child learning the carpenter's trade. Here St. Joseph appears for the first time in the role of a teacher.

5. The development of St. Joseph's roles is parallelled in the College seals. The first seal pictured an image of St. Joseph carrying the Christ Child in one arm and holding a lily of purity in the other. [Incidentally, "purity" was interpreted as perfect chastity, not just purity of morals in general.]

6. The present seal, designed in 1934, [actually a coat of arms], incorporates St. Joseph with the symbol of his trade, namely, the carpenter's square, in addition to the three lilies. The border of the shield is marked with eight drops of blood, which symbolize the Society of the Precious Blood, which continues to bear responsibility for the school.

The motto, "Religio, Moralitas, Scientia," dates back to the beginning of the College, for it appears on the very first diploma in 1896. The words, incidentally, also appear in the articles setting up the Northwest Territory in 1787. Article Three reads, "Religion, Morality





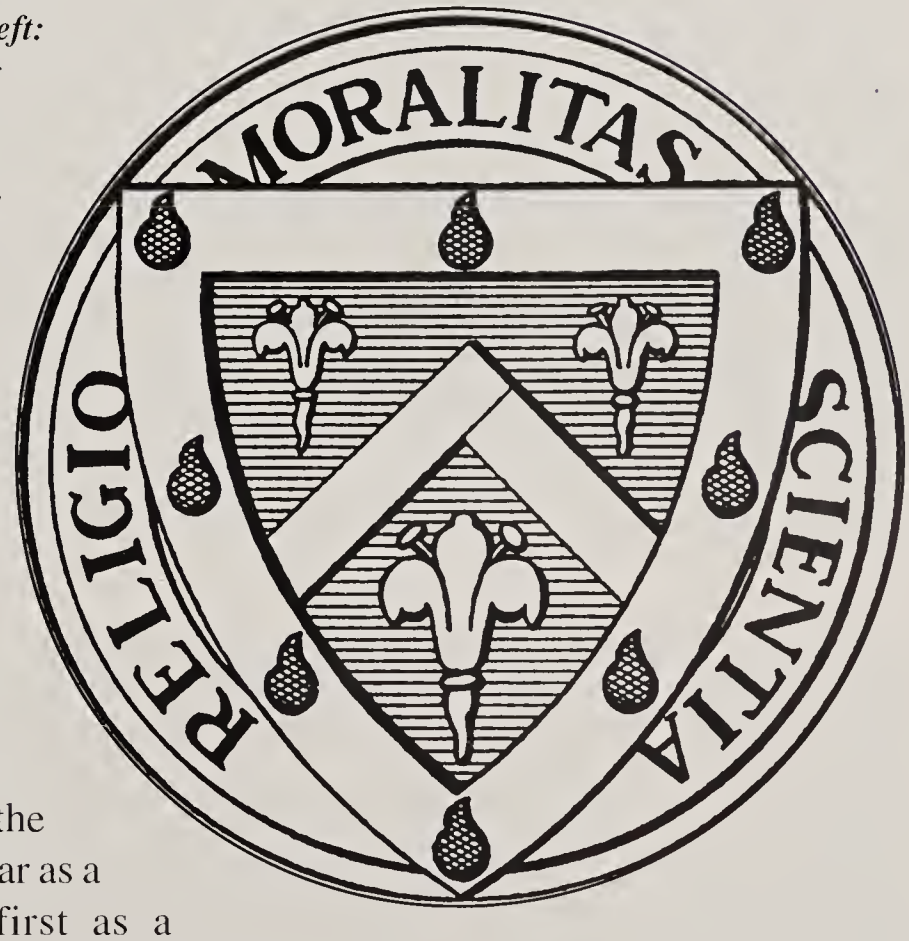
Clockwise from left:
7. St. Joseph over the Twin Towers
8. St. Joseph Centennial Statue [sketch]
6. St. Joseph in the College Coat of Arms

and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

7. Until 1956, the College celebrated the Feast of St. Joseph with great solemnity on March 19. However, in that year, the Church added another day in his honor, namely, May 1, called "St. Joseph the Worker." This was done obviously to counteract the May Day celebrated by the Communist world to honor all laborers.

It was at this time that the College commissioned Joseph Gerba to prepare a color picture of St. Joseph the Worker for its brochures. In it the Saint appears both as guardian of the College and as patron of workers, holding the tools of his trade in his right hand. His face has also lost that Teutonic sternness with which he appeared in earlier pictures.

The celebration of the feast of St. Joseph the Worker was inaugurated on May 1, 1956, with a Pontifical Mass in the Fieldhouse at which Archbishop Karl Alter presided. From then until 1969, the feast continued to be listed in the College calendar as a free day, at first as a "closed" free day, that is, one on which the students were to remain on campus.



8. As early as 1950, efforts had been made to collect money to erect a large outdoor statue of St. Joseph. It is hoped that the College Centennial Celebration will succeed in making such a project a realty. This is a proposed sketch of the eight foot tall statue by the firm of Deprato Rigali. It is to be placed in a prominent location on the campus.

The Ad Building



1. The Ad Building Completed

1. The Administration Building, completed in 1893, was an impressive structure for those days, both in size and beauty. It correctly boasted of being the largest building in all of northwest Indiana, for the city of Gary did not yet exist. The enrollment had jumped from 54 in 1891 to 98 in 1893. The building cost a total of $61,000, $38,000 for the original part, and $23,000 to complete it.

From 1893 to 1897, the Ad Building was the entire College. It housed a student body that soon reached 133 together with all the necessary facilities such as dining rooms, dormitories, chapel and auditorium. In addition, it housed over a half dozen priest-professors and at least twice that many Precious Blood sisters, who operated the kitchen and laundry. The brothers lived in the frame building shown on the right end of the picture. Behind that were the various shops and farm buildings.

More specifically, the building measured 228 feet in length and had an average width of 60 feet. It boasted of five floors, including the basement and the attic. The original tower [on the left] housed two small bells.

The tradition of having the College surrounded by a beautiful landscape of lawns, trees, and flower beds was already in evidence. The young trees in the foreground have long since been replaced by the present conifers.

This building was at first simply called the "College." When other buildings were added after 1897, it was called the "Main Building." Only in later years, perhaps as early as the 1940's, has it been referred to as the "Ad [Administration] Building."



Left:
2. Park in Front of Ad Building
Below:
3. Rear View of Ad Building
4. The Study Hall

2. By 1900 the reflecting pond was surrounded by a gravel walk. An extensive park with flower beds can be seen to the right, undoubtedly the work of Brother Victor Zuber, whose job as school nurse and postal delivery man left ample time for landscaping and planting trees.



3. The rear of the Ad Building [photographed in 1912] had only one tower. Very close to this tower stood the original powerhouse. It was so close to the building that the smoke stack was supported by a beam that was fastened to the building. The powerhouse chiefly provided central heating, but it also pumped water into a wooden tank in the attic at the south end of the building. Electric lights would be installed later.



4. The first floor of the Ad Building was described in 1894 as follows: "The building is crossed lengthwise from north to south by a corridor. At the north end the corridor is a large 36 by 70 foot study hall. At the south end the corridor leads to the sisters' quarters. Six classrooms border the corridor on the west, and various rooms such as the president's office, priests' recreation room, reception room, student supply room [bookstore probably], and post office line the east."

This photograph shows the study hall as it was in 1943, many years later, when it was still used by the high school [academy] students. It had changed very little since the beginning,



Left:
5. Chapel
Below:
6. First Pipe Organ

except for the addition of electric lights. A brother was still assigned to oversee the study hall from an elevated desk in the back of the room in order to insure total silence, a condition considered necessary for study in those days.

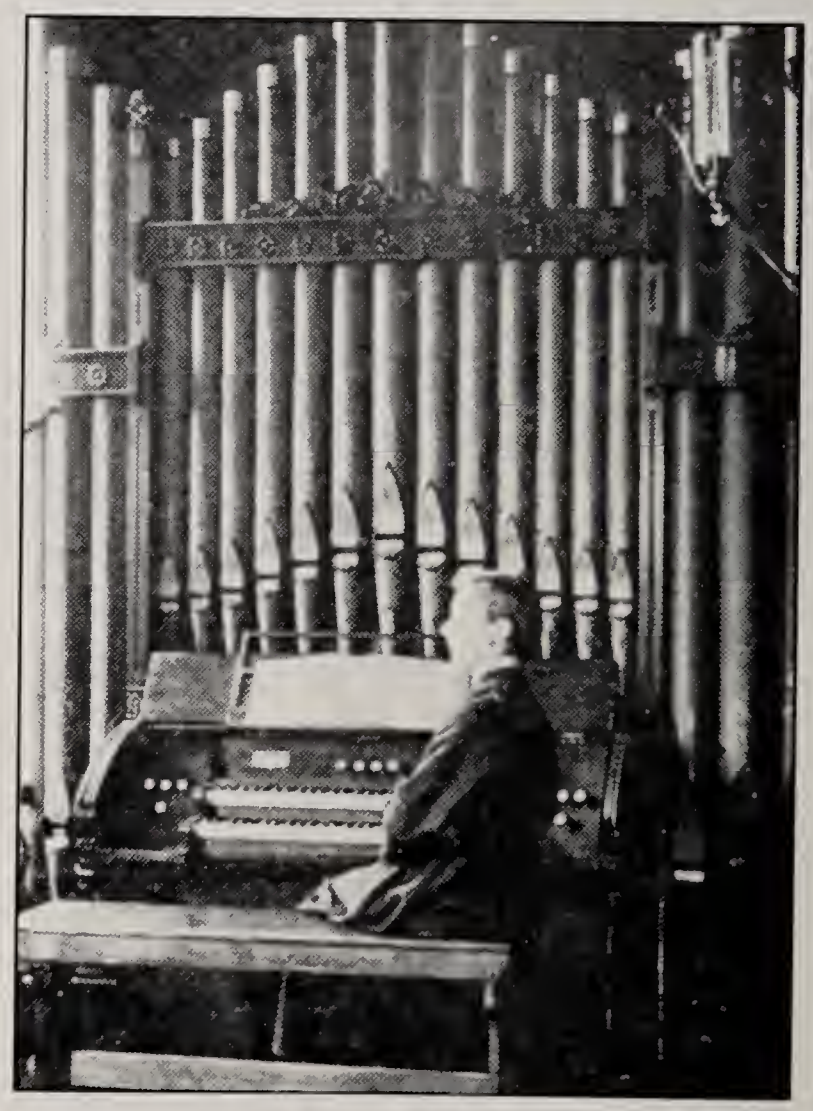
The students stored all their "worldly goods" in these desks, in lockers in the basement, and small lockers for toiletries in the washrooms.

There are unfortunately no pictures to reveal the beauty of the first floor corridor. It was attractively wainscoted and the walls above the wainscoting were painted with decorative designs.

5. On the second floor was the chapel, equal in size to the study hall below it. It had four altars, for the nine priest teachers did not concelebrate as is done today, but offered Mass individually at separate altars. The College took great pride in the paintings in the chapel, which were done by the College art professor, Father Paulinus Trost, a prolific painter.

The people in this photograph belonged to the St. Stanislaus Altar Society, which might be the equivalent today to the students associated with the campus ministry.

6. The chapel soon acquired a pipe organ, the kind that still had to be pumped by hand.



The College also had several melodeons. Training church organists was one of the College's principal concerns in its Normal Department [teacher preparation]. Many of its graduates became school teachers, especially in parishes staffed by the Society of the Precious Blood, where the teacher was expected to double as organist and choir director.



Left:
7. Columbian Hall

Below:
8. The Stage



7. From the chapel, the corridor led south to the study hall of the "religious" or C.PP.S. seminarians. On either side of the corridor were apartments for the priests, two music rooms, the College library, the infirmary [health center], and Columbian Hall. The latter was reserved for the members of the Columbian Literary Society, the forerunner of today's Columbian Players. The Columbian Literary Society had more books and publications at the time than did the College "library."

8. The third floor had no dividing corridor. The area above the chapel constituted the auditorium or assembly hall. Here concerts [band and orchestra] were held, and above all, plays. Each photograph of the stage seems to have had a different painted backdrop according to the need of the play to be produced.

9. South of the auditorium were the dormitories, five of them. The College catalog stressed the fact that the bed frames were made of iron, providing no refuge for "unwelcome vermin" [bed bugs]. This was the only type of sleeping quarters available to students until 1936. Total silence prevailed. So much stress was placed on observing silence in the dormitories that violations could readily lead to expulsion from the school. The students, of course, were required to make their beds every day, which they did as a group immediately after breakfast.

10. Brother William Druecker, popularly known as Brother "Cob," apparently an allusion to "cop," appears here later in life. He is





Above:
9. A Dormitory Room
Left:
10. Brother William "Cob" Druecker



Left:
11. Brother "Cob's" Cell in Dormitory
Opposite:
13. Ad Building Fire, February 4, 1973

holding the hand bell with which he awakened the students from their night's repose at five in the morning! Brother "Cob" came to Saint Joseph's in 1898 and served as an assistant prefect for 32 years. He is remembered by his students as a living saint, despite the severity with which he carried out his duties.

His bell, or one just like it, is in the College archives. It was used to control the day's schedule before electric bells were introduced. Easily heard all over the campus, the hand bell was used to call students back from outdoor recreation to the classrooms or study hall.

11. The brother prefects were with the students all day. This photo shows where the brother prefect lived. His "room" consisted of a small space separated from the rest of the dormitory by a curtain.

12. The basement was also divided by a central corridor, with the armory at the north end [the only indoor exercise or recreational area in the building] and the kitchen to the south. On either side of the corridor were the dining rooms, bath rooms, and a barber shop.

This dining room seems to have been lit by only one kerosene lamp, which may have been a blessing at times. The study hall was illuminated more brightly with acetylene lamps.

13. Early in the morning of February 4, 1973, a fire broke out at the south end of the Ad Building on one of the upper floors, a fire that could not be stopped. Several fire departments came out to try to control the blaze, but it was a sufficient challenge for them just to protect the Chapel. Luckily, no one was living in the building at the time.

However, it was still being used during the day, for it housed nearly all of the College's administrative offices, faculty offices, and several classrooms. Perhaps if the building had been inhabited, the fire might have been detected earlier and extinguished promptly, as occurred on at least two previous occasions.



Above:
12. Student Dining Room
Opposite:
17. A Closer View of Ad Building After Fire



14. The Ad Building fire came as a great shock for everyone. It was still the nerve center of the College. Many pitched in where possible to help remove contents of the burning building. Here students are seen removing record files. Luckily, few records were lost.

15 and 16. These are two views of the Ad Building on the morning after the fire, the first from the east, the other from the west.

17. The two towers were the sturdiest parts of the building. All of the inside, except

Below:
14. Saving Records

15 and 16. Front and Rear of Burned Building











Right:
18. People Poking Through the Debris
Far right:
19. Good Neighbor Day Advertisement

for a walk-in safe at the north end was completely consumed. It was hoped that the St. Joseph statue might be removed, but it crumbled when the workmen tried to lift it off its pedestal with a crane. The Virgin Mary statue was saved.

18. The professors who had their offices in the Ad Building, and that included most of them, were less fortunate. Entire libraries, notes, typewriters, etc. were lost. Here some of the professors examine the scene after much of the debris had already been removed. The two towers remained standing the longest.

19. Although, by and large, the Ad Building seemed to have been an irreplaceable loss to the College, there were some benefits. Among these was the fact that the fire awakened in the surrounding community a greater awareness of the College in their lives. Thus the "Brick by Brick" fund raising campaign was followed by other events that helped ease the plight of the College.

Furthermore, by 1973 student enrollment had begun to shrink. It was therefore not too



difficult to reallocate space. McHale Administration Building [then Xavier Hall] had been emptied of its seminarians at the time for repairs, and so it was logical to transfer the Ad Building offices into that building. Students meanwhile vacated Gaspar Hall to provide space for faculty offices.

Finally, there was a substantial fire insurance policy on the Ad Building, which though far from sufficient to replace the building, nevertheless came in handy for other purposes.

20. Aesthetically, the Ad Building fire left a gaping hole on the campus. This picture of the Chapel and the Ad Building facing the reflecting pond had been used to identify the College on postcards and brochures ever since 1910, when the present Chapel was built.

For older alumni, especially those who lived as students in the Ad Building, the College as they had known it had now changed almost beyond recognition.





21. With the Ad Building gone and replaced by the raised "terrace," the Chapel takes on a more dominating air, especially at night, when the recently acquired floodlights illuminate the front.



22. The statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary that stands on the lawn east of McHale Administration Building is a reminder of the former Ad Building. It had occupied the niche in the north tower.

Above:
20. Classic View of Saint Joseph's College
Far left:
21. Same View Today
Left:
22. The Virgin Mary, Relic of Ad Building

People Make a College





Above:
1. Father Augustine Seifert, First President
Right:
2. Faculty, 1896-1897

1. Father Augustine Seifert was the first president of Saint Joseph's College, although the term "Rector" was preferred then. He arrived in January 1891 to supervise the completion of the College building. He had just reached the age of 34.

Father Seifert's preparation for administering a college consisted of, in addition to his seminary training, some parish work, a few parish missions, and a brief stint of teaching at Saint Charles Seminary. The Seminary was still a small institution where the C.PP.S. priesthood students were trained through all the years that we would call high school, college, and theological school.

Father Seifert became familiarly known as "Daddy" Seifert. However, one dare not misconstrue the term. He was in no way a gentle or indulgent Father. Rather, he was feared by faculty and students alike. He ruled with an iron fist, held all administrative offices under his personal control, and at least on one

occasion served as the College's own lawyer in a local lawsuit over a drainage project.

Another reason for the title would be the fact that he was the person who led the College through its "brick and mortar" age and shaped its character and traditions for decades to come.

Father Seifert served as president from 1891 to 1899, and again from 1902 to 1912, a total of 18 school years. During the three year interval he served as rector of St. Charles Seminary, which needed a firm and guiding hand at the time. This reveals something of the native talent and indispensability of this truly self-made man.

Only one other president can claim to have served a longer term than he, and that is Father Charles Banet, who is still the College's president today.

2. This is the oldest photograph of the faculty, 1896-1897. There were, in addition to the priests, a lay music instructor and one or two major seminarians who helped in an auxiliary capacity as teachers and/or monitors. This practice was carried over from St. Charles Seminary.

The typical faculty class load was 24 hours a week, and this was Father Seifert's own class load in addition to being everything else. The faculty were assigned many additional chores, such as moderating the various musical, literary, and athletic clubs.

The priests were also expected to help the diocesan clergy on weekends, often as far away as Chicago, which meant that they would leave the campus by train on Saturday afternoons [after teaching in the classroom on Saturday mornings] and not return until Sunday afternoon or evening. In the summer they were expected to substitute in parishes during the pastors' vacations. Income derived from such work became part of their "contributed services" to the College.

Despite the fact that none of these men had any formal training outside the seminary, they generally gave a good account of themselves. Father Clement Schuette, for example [bottom left], taught at Saint Joseph's for 34 years, 1893-1927, but also found time to publish a series of four textbooks for Latin. His work was honored by an international Latin academy.

3. Another outstanding man was the bearded Father Paulinus Trost, 1891-1896. He was a gifted and prolific painter, and many of his works still grace churches in Ohio and Indiana.

This painting of St. Joseph is chosen to illustrate his style. He strove to combine in one painting all the qualities associated with the saint, protector of the family, a hard worker, a teacher, and a model of family loyalty and personal purity of life [the lily].







Above:
3. Painting of St. Joseph
Far left:
4. Carl Hemmersbach
Left:
5. Paul Tonner

4. The first lay professor was Carl Hemmersbach, 1892-1895 and 1898-1901. He did not draw much of a salary, which he supplemented by giving private lessons. This was also true of several music professors that succeeded him. For the first fifty years of the College, the music professor was practically the only lay teacher at the College. Generally, his work was limited to teaching instrumental music and playing the organ for the College choir. Seemingly, secular music was still regarded as un-clerical activity.

5. Professor Paul Tonner was the last of the music professors in the old tradition. He was hired by the College in 1918 and retired in 1963, forty-five years later. His career, therefore, spanned the great changes from the time





Above:
6. Early Brothers, C.PP.S.
Right:
7. Brother David Schneider

when the College still possessed a strong seminary image to the time when it had become a four year senior college. Like his predecessors, "Prof" Tonner drew a humble salary, which he was expected to supplement with private lessons and directing community bands. Yet despite the many hours devoted to the College and to his large family, this largely self-made musician managed to compose for publication an astounding number of compositions, generally of church music. He, incidentally, composed the music for the College "Fight Song." His love and concern for his students is legendary.

6. In addition to the priests and lay teachers, there were at least an equal number of brothers serving the College. Here is a group of them from around 1910. Each contributed some essential service to the College, including such duties as operating the farm, the dairy, the carpenter and plumbing shops, the health center, and the tailor shop. Not all of the brothers were included in the picture. There were at least two additional brothers who served as assistant prefects, that is, supervised the conduct of the students under the direction of a priest prefect, who was head disciplinarian or dean of men.

The brothers were part of the College from the beginning, but for many years they were segregated from the priests and were regarded as "serving brothers." They had no active voice in the Society's affairs until about 1965.

7. Among the C.PP.S. brothers in the previous picture, the favorite was Brother David Schneider. He served the College for 54 years, an all-time record. He served in many capacities besides barbering. He ran errands to town on his bicycle until into his seventies. In his younger days he participated in student sports as an active athlete, and later became an ardent fan of the Cincinnati Reds, after a grateful alumnus took him to a game. In the forties and fifties he was one of the few College personnel who was on a first name basis with the Chicago Bears, who trained on the College campus.

Brother David was also an informal counselor to the students in the sense of encouraging them, which on occasion included smuggling in some "contraband," i.e., cigarettes. The sign in his barber shop read: "Kwitcherkickin -- Keep Smiling."

8. There was still a large number of brothers serving the College in 1953. Standing, from left to right, are Conrad Lemanski, tailor; Gerard von Hagel, assistant prefect; Cletus Scheuer, assistant postmaster; Louis Stock, head of janitorial; John Kreuzhermes, live-



8. Brothers, C.PP.S., 1953

stock; Fred Baechtel, carpenter; Joseph Minch, plumber and electrician; Henry Luke, care of lawn; Fidelis Bauer, assistant prefect; Camillus Pollock, College nurse; John Bruney, Raleigh Hall; and Father Charles Herber, religious superior. Seated, right to left, are Francis Werling, powerhouse; Philip [Robert] Buhrman, library assistant; David Schneider, barber; Paulinus Mangan, milk pasteurizer; Paul Werling, care of College cars.

It might be noted that the eight hour day had not been introduced yet, for some of the brothers had additional chores.

9. The first brother to break the mold of "working brothers" at Saint Joseph's College, no mean achievement in those days, was Brother John Marling. He served the College from 1923 to 1975 as professor of physics and mathematics, in addition to his duties as assistant prefect.

Since the 1960's, the role of the brothers at the College has changed greatly. Not only have some become teachers, but also administrators. Brother Edward Habrowski, for example, is College Registrar.

10. By June, 1989, the number of C.PP.S. brothers, like the priests, had declined in number. Here, standing from left to right, are Jerome Korba (1988), library audio-visual; Timothy Hemm (1972), College garage; Harold "Fritz" Kocher (1987), janitorial; and Joseph Mary Hrezo (1956); Schwietermann House guestmaster. Seated from left to right are Leo Utrup (1966-1971; 1983-1990), general maintenance; and Robert [Philip] Buhrman (1941-1989), College mailing office.



9. Brother John Marling

Brother Robert formerly went by the name of Brother Philip. His first assignment was at the circulation desk in the library.

After that he spent many years in the printing department before taking on his final assignment in the College mailing office.





Above:
10. Brothers, C.PP.S., 1989
Right:
11. Early Sisters, C.PP.S.
Above right:
12. Convent and Laundry



Two brothers not shown here were on leave for graduate studies, namely, James Mignerey (1982) and Edward Habrowski (1982).

11. The Sisters of the Precious Blood have already been introduced in an earlier chapter. One should remember that the College embraced much of the tradition of Father Brunner and the ten "convents" he founded. It was natural, then, that the sisters would also be part of the College. Although their community had been legally separated from that of the priests and brothers in 1887, their involvement was also largely "contributed services," for the pay to their community was quite modest. In the first year, it was $75 per sister.

Like the brothers, the sisters "worked." Their domain was the kitchen, the laundry, and the mending room. This picture was taken shortly after the Chapel was completed in 1910. The sisters were engaged by the College in this work until 1958, a period of 67 years.

12. The sisters' residence or convent is on the extreme left of this picture taken around 1915. The building was enlarged in 1959 when it was converted into a student residence called Aquinas Hall. The building to the right was the laundry. Both buildings were erected when the present chapel was built, 1909-1910.



Left:
13. Sisters in Chapel

Below:
14. Sisters in Kitchen



The students knew that the sisters were employed here, but they seldom saw them. The sisters' life was a "cloistered" one and lived very much according to the spirit of St. Benedict, namely, "ora et labora [pray and work]." They kept silence most of the day, except for a brief recreation period after supper. When the kitchen windows were open in the summer, one could hear them pray in unison while doing routine work such as peeling potatoes or snapping beans. One saw them normally only when they walked back and forth to the laundry.

There was no such thing as a vacation from the convent for the sisters. At most they might walk as a group to the Lourdes Grotto to pray. Occasionally, they were invited to a play or concert in the auditorium, where they would occupy the front seats so that no one could see their faces, nor could they see the rest of the audience. Their separation from the "world" was complete, even from their families. They were not even allowed to attend their parents' funerals.

Mercifully, their superiors normally assigned the sisters to the College for short terms, for they knew how exhausting their work was. The witness of these women to a life of work and prayer was a source of admiration, if not always an inspiration, for many generations of College students.

The buildings to the right of the laundry were the carpenter shop [now computer building] and the powerhouse.



15. Sisters, C.PP.S., 1950's

13. The sisters attended chapel at least twice a day. However, they did not worship in the main body of the chapel, but had their own oratory west of the sanctuary.

14. This is a picture of the College kitchen in the 1940's, when Sister Honorata [Regina] Maas, center, was the head cook. Kitchen work included not only preparing meals, but also preserving and processing fruit and vegetables from the extensive College orchard and garden.

15. In the 1950's the Sisters adopted a modified habit, more attractive and comfortable than those made out of black serge [wool]. By this time, too, some of the austerities described above had been modified.



16. Faculty, C.PP.S., 1906

16. There have been few group pictures of the faculty. This one is from the year 1906. Father Seifert, of course, occupies the center position in the front row. The youngest faculty member at the time was Father Ildephonse Rapp, 29, the one holding a book in his left hand. The oldest, except for Father Seifert, was 42. The cassock with crucifix and chain, the distinguishing emblem of the Precious Blood priests, was worn at all times on the campus and in the classroom.

The two lay professors were Joseph Baunach [music] on the reader's left and Leonard Klosterman [commercial arts] on the right.

The priest faculty often served short terms at the College and were then reassigned elsewhere, usually to the parochial ministry.



17. Residence for Earliest Lay Employees

17. Lay workers were also part of the College's history . The earliest documented example is John Renner. He came to the College in 1895 and served as a cobbler until 1921. He died in 1923 and is buried on Mount Calvary Cemetery [south of the College] alongside two other lay employees and three brothers. He, like some others in the early days, might be called "auxiliaries," since for practical purposes they served the College merely for their keep without becoming C.PP.S. brothers. They generally lived with the brothers in the "Brotherhouse," the frame building pictured here, which, until it was torn down in 1940, stood on the site of Merlini Hall. In 1923, the brothers moved into new quarters over the present powerhouse, while resident lay employees continued to live in this old frame building until 1939. Lay workers [only men] with regular salaries made their appearance by the early 1920's. They remained few in number until the 1940's and 1950's.



18. Most important among all the people in the College were the students. This is a picture of the very first student body. There were 54 students at the beginning of the year. Perhaps not everyone persevered until the end of the year, when this picture was taken. There was a considerable age span among them, extending from 12 to 18, and one was in his 20's.

Standing to the left are clearly two Indians. There were four Indians from the Indian School across the road who attended College the first two years. They were candidates for the priesthood and the College's first "commuting" students, for they remained in residence at the Indian School.

19. It is a moot question as to who was the first student to "graduate" from the College. One man who made that claim was Frank Dirksen, who "graduated" from the Normal Department after two years of study [1893] and taught elementary school in Ohio for many years. He is pictured here with two of his sons, Father Aloys Dirksen [extreme left], later president of the College, and Father Cletus Dirksen [extreme right], professor of political science from 1940 to 1966. The other person is Frank's grandson, Donald Dirksen, a seminarian at the time.

If Frank Dirksen was not the College`s first graduate, his priestly descendants have made a good case for it.



20. This picture, taken in 1896, distinguishes clearly between the "religious" students [those studying for the priesthood with the Society of the Precious Blood and identified by wearing cassocks] and the "lay students". These terms will be employed for convenience, even though many in the latter category were diocesan seminarians, often called "seculars" in contrast to "religious."

A more important distinction was the fact that the religious received their education gratis, while the lay students paid for theirs.

21. The two groups of students were usually segregated from each other to some extent, but most significantly in that the religious had to "work" for their keep. Thus, while the lay

Top:
18. College's First Student Body
Bottom:
19. Frank Dirksen, First Alumnus?



Left:
20. C.PP.S. Seminarians and Lay Students
Below:
21. Butchering
Lower left and right:
22 and 23. Harvesting

students had Wednesday and Saturday afternoons free, the religious were required to work. [In fact, some time was spent in work every day except Sundays.] And while lay students went home for the summer, the religious stayed on to work full time. Thus the religious contributed substantially to the support of the College.

21. Here are some occupations caught by the camera roughly between the years 1910 to 1920. Butchering and sausage making was probably fun.

22 and 23. Threshing and making hay was a bit harder work, but the religious nearly always regarded it a privilege to work outdoors on the farm.











Above:
24. Cement Work

Right :
25 and 26. Digging Trenches



24. Some jobs required more skill, such as painting and carpentry. Here several religious work making cement posts. Some of the posts can still be seen on the College farm.

In the background is a cement flower vase. Some of these vases graced the end of the sidewalks in front of the Ad Building. These students probably also made the ornate columns that used to decorate the rim of the reflecting pond.

25 and 26. It was back-breaking work to dig trenches, as was done here in 1916 behind the Ad Building. But they also "clowned" around, perhaps pretending that they were in the trenches in France during World War I, which was in progress then and which the United States had not yet entered.

We might wonder on whose side these young men were "fighting"? The lad in the foreground is Mathias Schmidt, who came from Luxembourg and therefore should have been neutral.

27. Of course, some trenches had to be dug deeper, as this one that led to the reflecting pond. The picture is dated August 2, 1914, which suggests when the fountain was added. The water tower, built in 1911, could now provide the necessary volume and pressure.



27. Trench to the Reflecting Pond

28. Not all work was pleasant or exciting. There was the weekly, monthly, and annual tasks of scrubbing, mopping, sweeping, and polishing, which seemingly did not merit a picture. But this occasional task was "something else." Here they are about to descend into the cesspool to dispose of its contents. This was called "honey dipping."

29. Of course, they would have to clean up for this next task. For years religious served table for the lay students, that is, they carried the food from the kitchen into the dining rooms.

This task had its reward, however, in that they ate apart from the other religious, who had to eat in silence and listen to table reading.

30. Then there were some jobs to which the religious were assigned whenever there was no other task to be done. Thus, there was always wood to be sawed and stored. It was a rule that whenever some job had to be done, then all the others had to work also, even if work assignments had to be invented.

31. Finally, there were occasions when the lay students might also work, as this picture documents. They had decided that the College needed a cinder track, so they got to work and made one. Here they are just beginning the project. The cinder track was laid in oval form around the trees east of Science Hall. It has long since disappeared.









Top left:
28. "Honey Dipping"
Top right:
29. Serving Table
Bottom left:
30. Sawing Fire Wood
Bottom right:
31. Lay Students at Work

Student Life

PROSPECTUS

. . OF . .

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,

RENSSELAER, IND.

1891.

BENZIGER BROTHERS.
Printers to the Holy Apostolic See.
143 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

To guard students against all dangers that might be occasioned by frequent intercourse with persons not professing the Catholic religion, and to enable us to educate both *heart* and *mind* of those entrusted to us, according to strictly *Catholic* principles, *none but Catholic students* will be admitted.

Should a student become sick, great care will be taken of him, and in case the sickness be serious, parents or guardians will receive timely notice.

All students are expected to be present from the *very beginning* of a session. Once admitted, they must remain until the end of the session. Students leaving before that time—except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal — cannot expect that any money be refunded or a deduction from the regular charges be allowed by the institution.

Each student should, on entering, have at least two suits of clothes, four suits of underwear, six shirts, six pairs of stockings or socks, six handkerchiefs, four towels, two pairs of boots or shoes, besides brushes, combs and other toilet articles.

Quarterly reports will be sent to parents or guardians, giving the standing of the students in their classes, their conduct, application, etc.

No advance for clothing, books or pocket-money will be made unless a sufficient sum be deposited with the treasurer.

No student will be allowed to retain any money on entering the college. All money must be deposited with the treasurer, who will keep an account of such money and permit the owner to make such use of it as prudence may suggest.

Payments must be made in advance at the beginning of each session.

Remittance should be made by Bank Draft, American Express, or U. S. Money Order.

Applicants must present satisfactory testimonials of good moral character. These testimonials must be obtained from their respective pastors.

Parents are requested not to send any eatables to their sons.

Above:
1. College "Prospectus"
Right:
2. Admissions Policy

1. Sometime during 1891, Father Seifert prepared what we today would call the first College catalog. He called it a Prospectus. In contrast to our current Catalog, which is nearly 200 pages long, his Prospectus contained only 12 pages. It was sent mostly to the pastors in the Fort Wayne Diocese and to parishes entrusted to the Society of the Precious Blood. From this, and from subsequent catalogs, we learn not only what the purpose and aims of Saint Joseph's College were, but also what student life must have been like, not only in 1891, but well on into the 1930's.

2. After listing the names of the faculty and reviewing how the College came into existence, the Prospectus addressed a few words to the parents and/or guardians of the students. "None but Catholic students will be admitted." This sentence will be included in bold print in every catalog until 1938. It reflected the exclusivity of the Catholic Church in those days.

But it was also a clear statement that in the College's motto, "religio" was to take precedence over "moralitas" and "scientia." Or, why else have a Catholic college?

3. The "Rules of Discipline" in the Prospectus numbered twelve. They remained virtually unchanged until 1925, when the College became solely a minor seminary for a couple of years. Only two rules, and these were minor ones, were added in the course of 34 years.

Rule Number 2 was interpreted to mean chapel attendance twice daily, Mass in the morning and Benediction with the Blessed Sacrament in the evening. Rule Number 6 was obviously meant to forestall homosexual behavior, but it also was intended to promote community spirit, that is, acceptance of everyone.

Rule Number 9, which strikes us as an unwarranted invasion of privacy, was in force until 1936, when the College became a senior college. It could be easily circumvented, however, whenever the students had "town permission." The practice of inspecting students' incoming and outgoing mail continued until 1948 for the high school department, and for some years thereafter for the seminarians.

Discipline at Saint Joseph's College was not overly severe when compared with that of other colleges, especially private ones, at that time. Moreover, some students repeatedly devised ways of circumventing even the most carefully monitored rules. One needs only to have listened to the stories of the alumni of those early years to establish that fact.

4. How was discipline enforced? Partly by positive reinforcement. For example, the College graded the students according to their conduct and application. Such reports were sent to the parents. And the names of those who were outstanding for good behavior were published in the *Collegian*, the student journal.

But there was also ample "negative reinforcement," which did not exclude an occasional whipping. One alumnus left a written description of what constituted the "ultimate solution" for a wayward student. This particular student, a religious, had been observed conversing with a girl along the highway some distance south of the College. That evening, Father Seifert entered the study hall and announced before all the students what had happened and spoke at some length of the seriousness of the student's misbehavior. Then he, with Father Paulinus Trost's assistance, "defrocked" the student, i.e., removed his cassock, whipped him with a birch rod, and then ordered him to leave the College on the next train. Meanwhile, the student was declared "excommunicatus vitandus," that is, anyone who dared communicate with him could expect the same punishment.

3. Student Discipline

RULES OF DISCIPLINE.

Without discipline no satisfactory results can be expected in a college; but, to maintain proper discipline, it is necessary to lay down and enforce such rules as will promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the students.

The following rules, in particular, are calculated to produce this effect.

1. Students are required to show obedience and reverence to the Professors and Officers of the College. Resistance to the Professors or to the Prefects, and also a spirit of insubordination in general, are causes of dismissal.
2. Divine service must be attended daily with respect and decorum. All students will hear Holy Mass daily and receive the holy sacraments of Penance and Eucharist, at least once a month. All will attend Benediction with the Blessed Sacrament every evening.
3. The order of the day, that is, the time fixed for study, recitation, prayers, recreation, silence, etc., must be punctually observed.
4. No student will be allowed to leave the college grounds, to attend calls from visitors, to enter private rooms or workshops on the premises, or to visit the Infirmary, *without having first obtained permission* to that effect. Students who visit the town without permission, are liable to be expelled.
5. Vulgar and profane expressions and such as are injurious to good morals or religion, will not be tolerated.
6. All undue familiarity is *strictly* forbidden.
7. All damages done to property, either through carelessness or malice, will be charged to the person causing such damage.
8. The use of intoxicating liquors and tobacco is strictly forbidden.
9. All letters addressed to students and also those written by students, are subject to inspection by the Rector. As a rule, only Catholic newspapers will be tolerated. Letters and papers will be handed to students on afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays only, unless it be some important matter.
10. During the visits of parents or friends, students are not allowed to miss their classes, hence such visits should be made at the proper time, namely on holidays and afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays.
11. If a student should consider himself injured or illtreated by another, he must not avenge himself, but put the case in the hands of the Rector. Hence, every student who thinks he is justified in making complaints, must do so to none other but the Rector.
12. Students will rise at 5 A. M.; at 8:30 P. M. they will recite their night prayers and retire.
13. There are no classes on afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Lesser offenses included such penances as "kneeling out" in the study hall in front of the other students, where the delinquent was expected to study on his knees instead of at his desk. Another penance still administered to juniors and seniors in 1936-1937 was to have the offender walk up and down the sidewalks between the Ad Building and Dwenger Hall during free time for a given number of days, or even weeks. Sometimes it was not specified when the penalty would be lifted, and the student would be left to wonder whether the prefect had forgotten about him.

A frequent form of penance was to require the student to write out the principal parts of the irregular Latin verbs, perhaps a hundred times. This, it was hoped, would have the by-product of improving his performance in Latin, an improvement which all alumni [to this writer's knowledge] denied.

Also, privileges such as attending ball games, concerts, and plays, might be cancelled for a time. The guilty student would meanwhile have to sit in the study hall. Even visits to the library during study hall hours might be denied for a time.

A penalty especially dreaded was to have a day or two stricken from one's precious Christmas or Easter vacation. General misbehavior among students would result in having "town day" privileges cancelled for all.

5. The students were far from totally submissive.

On one occasion, in 1914, the lay students refused to go to class because they expected that Easter Monday would be a free day. In this documented case, the prefect of discipline, Father Saurer, "outcounselled" them by exploiting divisions among them. As a consequence, there was neither a punishment nor a free day. One of the students recorded the event with his camera. The "strikers," or at least most of them, had gathered in front of the baseball bleachers east of Science Hall.

Father Trost wrote that three students had already been expelled from the College by 1893. Other records indicate that a few would be expected to be "shipped" almost every year out of an enrollment of scarcely 300.

6. The "Course of Instruction" was necessarily brief for the first year. The "Preparatory Course" was included in all Catalogs until 1917. In those early years, especially in rural areas, elementary schools might be short a couple of years, and so when a pupil from such a school applied to Saint Joseph's College, he still needed to complete his elementary educa-

HONORABLE MENTION.

The following Students deserve honorably to be mentioned for good conduct.

WHOLE YEAR.

Baunach, Benno M.
Besinger, Bartholomew F.
Betsner, James
Conroy, Thomas
Fitzpatrick, James
Greiwe, Nicholas H.
Keck, Charles
Manier, Edward
Mayer, Robert L.
Reitz, Theobald S.
Roy, John
Schweitzer, Dionysius
Smith, Bennet
Stahl, Linus
Ueber, Jerome.

FIRST TERM.

Dirksen, Frank,
Kipping, Otto.

SECOND TERM.

Baker, Leonard J.
Betsner, Joseph,
Connelly, James,
Gerard, Henry
Gross, Alexius
Heslin, Thomas
Kipping, Leo
McKendry, James.
Missler, Albinus
Mungovan, Edward
Niezer, Louis
Walter, Eusebius
Weymann, Arnold
Wechter, Joseph
Woulfe, John.

4. Enforcement of Discipline



5. Student Strike, 1914

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

During the year 1891—1892 only two classes will be taught, viz. a Preparatory (first) Class and one class of both the Classical and the Commercial Course (second) Class.

◎

PREPARATORY COURSE.
(FIRST CLASS.)

English.—Kelly's Universal Third Reader. Speller. Elements of Grammar. Orthography and Weekly written exercises.—Six times a week.
German.—Drittes Lesebuch von Benziger Bros., Orthography, Elements of Grammar, Weekly written exercises.—Four times a week.
Arithmetic.—Ray's New Practical, Test Examples from beginning to Fractions inclusively.—Six times a week.
Geography.—Sadlier's Elementary Grammar.—Three times a week.
Christian Doctrine.—Bible History and Penmanship the same as second class.

◎

CLASSICAL COURSE.
(SECOND CLASS.)

Christian Doctrine.—Deharbe's Catechism.—Three times a week.
English.—Kelly's Universal Reader, No. 4, Speller, Elementary Grammar (Reed and Kellog), Orthography, Weekly written exercises.—Six times a week.
German.—Drittes Lesebuch. Benziger Bros., Sommer's Sprachlehre. Weekly a written exercise.—Four times a week.
Latin.—Schultze's Grammar and Exercises.—Six times a week.
Arithmetic.—Ray's New Practical complete. Test Examples.
Geography.—Sadlier's, from beginning to "South America."
History.—Gilmour's Bible History. Old Testament. Primary History of the United States.
Penmanship.
Drawing.
Music.

◎

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

Christian Doctrine, Arithmetic, English, German, Geography, History, Penmanship and *Drawing*, the same as mentioned for "Classical Course" (Second Class), in addition to these branches:
Book-keeping, —Bryant and Stratton. Single Entry.
Type-writing, Stenography and Music.
Also some additional classes in Arithmetic.
N. B.—There are no classes on afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays.



TERMS FOR SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Entrance Fee (to be paid only once)	$ 5.00
Board and Tuition, Bed and Bedding	75.00
Washing and Mending of Linen	5.00
Use of Library and General Stationery	75
OPTIONAL.	
Piano or Organ and use of Instrument	$20.00
Type-writing	10.00
Stenography	10.00

N. B.—For the first session students should arrive Tuesday, September 1st 1891.

tion. Such students were called "Minims," a term in use at other colleges, too.

The "Classical Course" soon became a six-year program designed chiefly for those preparing to enter a major seminary. However, other talented and ambitious students might take the same program if they had plans of continuing at a university. In any case, Latin and Greek were stressed, which courses included readings from classical authors like Homer and Virgil in the original language. With the exception of the physical sciences, the students received a solid education. Several graduates from the 1890's assured this writer that they received an excellent preparation for higher studies, especially in the skills of writing and public speaking.

The "Commercial Course" was designed for students entering the business world. A "Normal Course" was added in 1893 to prepare students for teaching in elementary schools. These two courses each entailed three years for completion and in 1917 were combined into a four-year program that was the equivalent of a high school education. The term "academy" seems to have emerged in the late 1930's after Saint Joseph's had become a four year college.

Top:
6. Course Offerings
Bottom:
7. Cost of Education

7. The last item in the Prospectus stated the cost of attending the College. In the early years it was $160 for an entire school year of ten



8. First Graduation Class

months, which cost included bedding, laundry, and mending in addition to housing, board, and tuition. This cost remained virtually unchanged until the inflation attending World War I. By the Silver Jubilee Year, 1916, it had increased to $250 a year. By the Golden Jubilee Year, 1941, it was $480. But this included a semi-private room. By the Diamond Jubilee Year, 1966, it had jumped to $1,010. By the Centennial Year the cost will have rocketed past the $10,000 mark, and "bedding, laundry, and mending" will not have been included.

The low costs in the early years of the College cannot be attributed solely to a stronger dollar or to substantially less service to the student. The College was founded when the majority of Catholics were still immigrants, and even with $160 a year, a family sending a boy to Saint Joseph's College, in the case of a priesthood student, would often have to be subsidized either by the parish or by the bishop.

More significantly, Bishop Dwenger envisioned a College that would be much like a monastic school, in which the endowment would consist of the produce of the farm and of the contributed services of the priests, brothers, and religious seminarians, and, for practical purposes, also of the sisters. This placed the College directly in the tradition of Father Brunner's "convents."

In interviews, the alumni of the 1920's and 1930's, underscored their awareness, almost to the point of guilt, of having received so much for so little money at Saint Joseph's College.

8. Nothing was said about "degrees" in the Prospectus. It would appear that they were a casual afterthought. It is not certain whether Frank Dirksen, our earliest known "graduate," received any diploma at all. In 1895, Edward Mug was handed a certificate for having finished the Commercial Course, and that was after only one year of study. In the latter case, the ceremony consisted in Father Seifert entering the study hall on the last day of school, at which time he said a few words about education and then handed him a "certificate," promising meanwhile a more solemn commencement for the following year.

The first formal graduating class was the group on this picture. The top six men were granted diplomas for completing the Classical Course. The other six were given "testimonial papers" recommending them for entry into major seminaries, for all twelve were priesthood students. There was one commercial student who received a certificate that year, but he was not included in the graduation picture. In later years, all graduates would be included.

9. Even though Saint Joseph's College was a small school in 1896, it made every effort to make the graduation an unforgettable experience.

What is omitted in the "Programme" is a

description of how the bishop was received. The College military battalion, dressed in uniform, probably accompanied by the band, marched all the way from the College to the railroad station to greet the bishop and then escorted him in a solemn parade back to the College. The bishop, of course, was provided a suitably adorned horsedrawn carriage. He was indeed treated like a reigning monarch.

Many guests were present, including the clergy of the diocese and the families of the graduates. Considerable accommodation had to be made by the College residents to feed and lodge the guests.

The rest of the celebration can be surmised from the printed program. The Shakespearean drama was the very first one attempted by the Columbian Literary Society. A Pontifical Mass was truly a solemn experience, carried out in splendor seldom witnessed today. The "Exercises of the Graduating Class" would also scarcely be duplicated today, especially the address in Greek.

The "awarding of premiums" consisted, at least by 1900, of gold medals for top achievements in various academic areas. There were seven gold medals that year. One of the medals was identified as a "Twenty-Five Dollar Medal," surely a tidy sum. The medals were funded by priests either of the diocese or by Precious Blood priests. The Oratory Medal was an especially prized award.

10. Fortunately, one diploma of the first commencement in 1896 has been preserved. The surprise is not that it was written in grandiose and flawless Latin, or that it was on a superlarge paper measuring 24 by 18 inches, but that it granted a Master of Arts degree ["Artium Magistrum"].

It seems that this was an error. Father Seifert had to be in Rome at this time, and he left the graduation details to his substitute, Father Benedict Boebner, a man noted for his generosity. In any case, from then on the catalogs specified that it would be a Bachelor of Arts degree for completing the Classical Course. The Bachelor of Arts degree continued to be granted every year until 1914, after which there is mention only of a "diploma." The next Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred in 1938 on the first senior graduating class.

PROGRAMME.

First Annual Commencement.

Monday Evening, June 15th, 7:30 P. M.

MERCHANT OF VENICE. BY THE UNDERGRADUATES.

Tuesday Morning, June 16th, 9:00 A. M.

SOLEMN PONTIFICAL MASS.

RT. REV. JOSEPH RADEMACHER, D. D., Bishop of Ft Wayne, Ind.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

REV. J. F. DELANEY, Rector of St. Patrick's, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Tuesday Evening, 7:00 P. M.

EXERCISES OF THE GRADUATING CLASS.

Overture—"Dramatic" . . . Ferrazzi.
COLLEGE ORCHESTRA.
Salutatory . . . JOHN C. WAKEFER.
Class History . . . JAMES J. BETSNER.
Latin Address . . . JOSEPH R. WECHTER.
Vocal Solo – Shakespeare's "Seven Ages" . . . EL. MUNGOVAN, Undergraduate.
Class Essay . . . NICHOLAS H. GREIWE.
Greek Address . . . CHRISTIAN F. DANIEL.
German Address . . . JOSEPH ABEL.
Hymne an den Gesang . . . M. HALLER.
COLLEGE CHOIR.
Class Oration . . . THOMAS M. CONROY.
French Address . . . BARTHOLOMEW F. BESINGER.
Overture –"Sounds of Joy" . . . Ferrazzi.
COLLEGE ORCHESTRA.
Class Poem . . . JAMES B. FITZPATRICK.
Valedictory . . . JOHN F. COGAN.

Awarding of Premiums and Conferring of Degrees.



General Order for Class-days.

5:00	A. M.	Rising and Morning Prayers.
5:30	"	Mass.
6:00	"	Studies.
6:30	"	Breakfast and Recreation.
7:15	"	Classes or Studies.
9:30	"	Recess.
9:45	"	Classes or Studies.
12:00	"	Dinner and Recreation.
2:00	P. M.	Classes or Studies.
3:30	"	Recreation.
4:45	"	Studies.
6:00	"	Supper and Recreation.
6:45	"	Benediction with the Blessed Sacrament.
7:00	"	Studies.
8:30	"	Night Prayers—Retiring.

N. B.—The Minims retire at 8 o'clock.

Order for Sundays.

6:00	A. M.	Rising and Morning Prayers.
6:30	"	Breakfast and Recreation.
8:00	"	Highmass and Sermon.
10:00	"	Studies.
11:30	"	Recreation.
12:00	"	Dinner and Recreation.
2:00	P. M.	Vespers and Devotions of Sodalities. Recreation.
5:00	"	Studies.
6:00	"	Supper and Recreation.
6:45	"	Benediction.
7:00	"	Studies.
8:30	"	Night Prayers – Retiring.

Student's Outfit.

Two suits of Winter Clothes.	Four Towels.
Two suits of Summer Clothes.	Six Napkins.
Four suits of Underwear.	Two Pairs of Slippers.
Six Shirts.	Two Pairs of Boots or Shoes.
Six Pairs of Stockings.	Combs, Brushes etc.
Six Handkerchiefs.	

Calendar 1895—1896.

Opening of First Session, - - - - - - - -	September 9th 1895
Opening of Second Session, - - - - - - -	February 3rd 1895
First Annual Commencement, - - - - - - -	June 18th 1896.

Holidays.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

CHRISTMAS VACATION, December 21, 1895 to January 4th, 1896.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

ST. JOSEPH'S DAY.

EASTER MONDAY.

PENTECOST MONDAY.

DECORATION DAY.

ST. BONIFACE DAY.

MILITARY DAY.

Opposite
Top:
9. First Commencement Program
Bottom:
10. First Diploma

Above:
11. Order of the Day
Above right:
12. Early College Calendar

The recipient of the diploma pictured here was Nicholas Greiwe, C.PP.S., who gave his first 23 years of priestly service to Saint Joseph's College, 1901-1924. The diploma was signed by all nine faculty members and dated June 16, 1896.

11. The students' daily schedule first appeared in the second catalog. This page is taken from the catalog for 1895. The schedule remained virtually unchanged until 1936, by which time rising had moved from 5:00 A.M. to 5:30 A.M. and bedtime from 9:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. [for the college level students].

The "Student's Outfit" requested here was not meant to be the limit, but the minimum. It was intended to prevent the student from requesting to go to town to buy such necessities. In any case, students brought along few "worldly" possessions.

At first, the students were not allowed to have any money in their possession. It was to be deposited with the College and could be spent only by special request. This restriction was lifted after a few years.

12. This list of "Holidays" was not exhaustive, for extra free days might be added, e.g., on the occasion of the Rector's birthday or nameday, or when the bishop paid a visit to the school, or on some other significant occasion.

Activities for the holidays were generally planned well in advance with major sport events, plays, concerts, debates, etc. Students were eager to participate because of the distinction it accorded them, and all students [unless punished] were in attendance. These were welcome distractions from the humdrum of every-

day College life. Such activities resulted in student bonding that endured for years after leaving Saint Joseph's.

13. A strong indicator of the bond that the students felt not only for each other but also for the College, found eloquent testimony in the photographs they took. Some students seem to have had cameras as early as 1908. In any case, these little "Kodaks" produced remarkably clear black and white pictures, many of which found their way into the College archives.

This selection of photographs will illustrate how students relaxed from their demanding study schedules, especially on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons when no formal entertainment had been scheduled. Thus, if the weather permitted, they might take a swim in one of the natural pools along the Iroquois River before it was dredged.





Above:
13. Swimming in the Iroquois
Right:
14. Playing Cards
Below:
15. Food From Home

14. A game of euchre could be enjoyed in the woods. Playing cards was not frowned upon.

15. These two lads are sharing goodies from home. The College table provided abundant fare, but not always to the taste of the student.

16. Watching the dredging of the Iroquois River west of the College in 1914 held a great fascination for the students because of the massive machinery.

17 and 18. Hiking into the countryside was a frequent delight. Apparently, the faculty [first picture] thought so, too. Both faculty and students would use canes for walking, but not the carved, gold-headed canes that some of the faculty sported.

19. Some of the faculty must have had special gifts for entertaining an audience.

20. Some students seemingly, in turn, had the gift of mimicking the faculty. Nearly all the faculty were known by nicknames, as was to be expected in a small school. And students invariably received nicknames, too, usually not of a flattering kind.

Father James Fitzgerald, a 1914 alumnus, drew up a list of 63 nicknames that he could recall. A sample of these included Ugly, Wabbles, Pussy, Boner, Chink, Socks, Itchy, Scrutch, Gloomy Gus, Squirrely, Moon, Irene, Giggers, and Cocky.





Right:
16. Students Awed by Technology
Below:
17 and 18. Hiking, Faculty and Students
Bottom:
19. Faculty Entertaining Each Other









Right:
20. Students Imitating Faculty
Below, left:
21. Lay Students Watching C.PP.S. Seminarians
Below, right:
22. Cook-outs
Bottom:
23. Rainy Day Activity





21. Seculars would observe how the religious lived. Here the religious are photographed as they are walking in file to the dining room.

All students did a lot of walking "in file" from study hall to chapel, from chapel to dining room, etc.

22. Roasting marshmallows over an open fire in the woods is a pastime with a long tradition. In this case, however, students were boiling eggs, or "hen fruit," as they called it.

23. There was the inevitable rainy day when students relaxed just by clowning around in the club room or study hall.





Right:
24. Sunny Day Activity
Below:
St. Patrick's Day
25. Getting Organized
26. Parade to Town
27. Activity in Town
28. Clothing Style





24. The campus pond provided swimming in warm weather and ice skating in winter. A diving board was installed on the south side where the bottom was deeper.

25. St. Patrick's Day was an official holiday on which nothing was planned except to "act crazy." The Irish did not constitute a majority of the students, but all took part in being "Irish" for a day, and that consisted largely in wearing all manner of unconventional clothing and a parade into Rensselaer.

26. Here we see the same group on the highway to Rensselaer. It was still a gravel road back then in 1927. In previous years the parade had been accompanied by a band, sometimes including a decorated wagon pulled by a team of horses.

27. Here they pose for a group picture in town. There was really nothing to do in town except to stop for an ice cream soda. But it was at least a few hours off campus.

28. The attire was occasionally a bit unconventional and in this case downright daring. The students were accepted by the townspeople, for in 1930 the students talked the high school principal into letting the high school students join them in the parade.

But when in the following year the College students simply walked into the high school and announced a "free day," that was a little too much. Father Joseph Kenkel, on complaint from the principal, forbade all further St. Patrick's Day sorties into town. After 1940, St. Patrick's Day was stricken from the College calendar, presumably for lack of interest.







Above:
29. Snpporting the Home Team

Right:
30. The "American Dream"

29. In the 1910's the College was already playing baseball and basketball with outside schools, but there was no formal league or association. The students had their own Athletic Association, which had overall charge of games both intramural and extramural. The support of the home team [called "Reps," short for "Representatives,"] was ardent. Here student fans pose after having walked to the railroad station to give their team a sendoff to Indianapolis, January 15, 1917.

30. Students were allowed to have visitors only when classes were not in session, therefore generally on weekends. They loved to be photographed in the latest model automobiles, already for them a symbol of the "American Dream."



Campus Organizations





Far left:
1. Father Benedict Boebner, Second President
Top right:
2. Scene from "William Tell"

1. Father Benedict Boebner, a member of the College faculty from the beginning, was Father Seifert's trusted companion and Vice Rector. It was no surprise that he served as president of the College during Father Seifert's three year assignment to St. Charles Seminary, Carthagena, Ohio, 1899-1902.

Where Seifert was a stern and forbidding person, Boebner was warm and sympathetic. He sponsored most of the early student organizations, although he ordinarily did not found them. The initiative often came from the students themselves.

2. The first organization was the Columbian Literary Society. It was organized in the fall of 1892, on the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' "discovery" of America. It quickly became an elite society with only upper classmen belonging to it. It had its own club room, which boasted of a library larger than that of the College "library." The Society held bimonthly meetings at which officers were elected, inauguration speeches given, parliamentary procedures practiced, debates held, poetry read, songs sung, and books criticized. It also introduced the first student journal called the St. Joseph's *Collegian*.

The Society's first public program was held outdoors on the front steps of the Ad Building on October 22, 1892, before the auditorium was furnished. Its first play, called "The Wanderer," was produced in the spring of 1893. Soon, more ambitious performances were presented, some of which went on the road [with horse and wagon] to neighboring theaters in Rensselaer and Remington. Its first Shakespearean production was "The Merchant of Venice," presented on the eve of the first graduation day, June 15, 1896.

This picture shows a scene from "William Tell." It was produced in the College's first auditorium located on the second floor in the north wing of the Ad Building. Scenery and costumes were made by the College students themselves.

The Columbian Literary Society is the oldest organization on the College campus, and it continues today as the "Columbian Players," a name which suggests that it limits itself to the production of plays.

3. These were the officers of the Columbian Literary Society, 1895-1896. Father Maximilian Walz, seated in the center, was a popular moderator and himself an author.

4. Directors would be envious today of the large pool of talent that the early Columbian Literary Society could draw from. This picture of the Society was taken in front of the stage in the "Old Gym" [destroyed by fire in 1914] in 1912. Father Ildephonse Rapp, seated in the front row center, directed the Society in its "golden age" of College dramatics from 1912 to 1933, although some might question that designation. Both the religious and the lay students belonged to the Society. The former can be distinguished by their cassocks.

5. By 1897 the Columbian Literary Society had three "rivals," the St. Aloysius Literary Society, the St. Boniface Literary Society, and

3. Officers, Columbian Literary Society



4. Columbian Literary Society



5. Scene from "The Shrine of Antioch"





6. College Choir, 1922

Teutonia. The first of these was for the underclassmen and was later called the Newman Club. It continued until 1948, when the high school department was closed. The other two societies were German literary societies. It is said that the St. Boniface Literary Society was created in order to justify another free day, namely, the feast day of St. Boniface, patron saint of Germany, June 5. In any case, these two societies soon passed out of existence as the popularity of the language declined. The scene here is from "Das Heiligtum von Antiochien" [Shrine of Antioch], a drama in German, probably a story about the Crusades.

6. By 1894, several musical organizations were already in place. The first of these was the College choir. However, the earliest photograph goes back only to 1922. The choir members were generally all religious students. Some of the men on this picture later gave many years of service to the College. Beginning on the top row from the left, there is the future Father Walter Pax, who served the College in the Department of Education for 25 years, 1929-1954, the last 10 years as Dean of Studies. He was deeply involved in securing North Central Accreditation for the College in 1950. Next to him is Father Clarence Kroeckel, who taught biology, 1932-1977. The fourth man is Father Charles Herber, chaplain of the College, 1948-1955, the first person to have that title.

The man in the grey suit is Professor Paul Tonner, the organist. Next is Father Justin Henkel, an excellent musician, composer, and choir director, 1897-1904 and 1911-1925. Many Precious Blood hymns still sung today were composed by him. He also composed the College Alma Mater Song.

In the second row, fifth from the left, is Father Fred Fehrenbacher, professor of history, 1928-1959. Sixth is Father Bernard Scharf, older brother of Coach Richard Scharf, who taught history and social studies, 1929-1947. In the ninth spot is Father Edward Roof, who served the College in many capacities, 1928-1976. He is still in residence at the College [1990].



7. College Band, 1895

7. The College military band made its debut in 1893. This photograph was taken in 1895. The instruments and uniforms were donated by a daughter of George Spitler. She had become a Catholic and married the locally prominent Judge E. P. Hammond.

8. The band was a popular and indispensable organization and was called upon to grace numerous events over the years. It was for that reason that the College built an outdoor bandstand in 1913. It stood directly south of the flag pole on the southwest edge of the grove north of the main entrance. Outdoor concerts were given whenever weather permitted. Since the religious students dominated its membership, such concerts were scheduled throughout the summer in the evening after work. Townsfolk came to enjoy these concerts.

Below:
8. College Band Stand



9. In the late 1940's and through the 1950's, it was customary to hold "pep rallies" around the bandstand on the evening before a big game, especially football.

10. If the pep rally was before the Homecoming football game, it was followed by a bonfire. A large pile of dried brush and branches were hauled together from all parts of the farm. It was dowsed with some inflammable fluid, and at a given moment, someone would have the honor of setting it afire. Such "pyres" were occasionally piled twenty feet high.

In the fall of 1940, the bonfire caused more excitement than the students bargained for. When it was set afire, there was a loud explosion. No one was injured, but all the windows on the east side of Science Hall were blown in. The current explanation was that the atmosphere was especially heavy that evening, causing gas fumes to become dense enough to effect such an explosion.

11. Here Professor Paul Tonner is directing the College band during the 1950's. Unfortunately, bands thereafter began to lose their popularity. When the bandstand began to suffer the ravages of old age by 1963, it was torn down, an unfortunate decision.

Lower left:
9. Pep Rally 1952



Lower right:
10. Bonfire, 1952





12. The College symphony orchestra was almost as old as the band. The group here posed in 1897. The orchestra had a long history, for it was still a going concern in the 1940's. Later, however, it was disbanded, for too few students had sufficient training or interest in stringed instruments before coming to the College.

The College orchestra performed invariably for the plays. It performed before the curtain rose, between acts, and at the close. The music chosen was adapted to the mood of the play.

13. An organization that preceded all others on the campus was the military. The first was called the Saint Joseph's College Bat-

Above:
11. College Band Concert
Right:
12. College Orchestra, 1897





Left:
13. Seifert Light Guards, 1892



14. Boebner Columbian Zouaves

talion, organized in 1892. The group in this picture was called the Seifert Light Guards. The guns and probably the uniforms were what might be called Civil War surplus; at least they could be acquired cheaply. All lay students were required to join it and enthusiasm was great. Its inspiration derived from a student who had transferred from St. Viator's College in Illinois, where they had a similar program.

14. It was followed by a "nattier" looking group called the Boebner Columbian Zouaves. The lad on the ground to the left later became Bishop William Arnold. He was appointed Chief of Chaplains during World War II by President Roosevelt, the first Catholic assigned to that post.

15. A "menacing" pose like this may have caused some uneasiness among the local citizenry [very few] who feared that the Pope was organizing a military takeover of the United States at the College. In fact, Father Seifert placed a notice in the local paper announcing that all were welcome to inspect "the recently arrived shipment of uniforms and weaponry."

15. Drill Team with Military Band





Left:
16. "Just Before the Battle. . ."
Below:
17. Baseball Team, 1898
18. Football Team, 1899

16. The most exciting event of the military era came in the spring of 1897, when the students built a fort which the military attacked and destroyed. However, it made so much noise [note the cannon] that Father Seifert forbade all further such events. Cattle in a nearby field became excited to such an extent that milk production declined temporarily.

By 1910, however, interest in the military declined to the point where the program was no longer listed in the Catalog.

17. Two sports were well established by 1897, namely baseball and football. Baseball was by far the more popular, and after settling a number of contests among the classes and between lay students and religious, the students would combine their resources against outside teams such as the Indian School [unbeatable], Rensselaer, and Remington. The first uniforms came as a gift from Rensselaer merchants. The school colors, purple and cardinal, were already established. But the name of the school team was simply the "Reps" [Representative Team]. This name prevailed until 1931, when the name "Cardinals" was adopted. The "Puma" designation came only in 1939. There was no true "varsity" team until 1932, when Coach Raymond DeCook was hired.





18. Football was not looked upon with as much favor as baseball, for it was considered a



Left:
19. Baseball Diamond



Right:
20. Backstop and Bleachers

bit dangerous, and parental permission was required. The religious were barred from this bone-breaking sport for many years. This photograph from 1899 would indicate that the uniforms were somewhat less than "state of the art."

19. Both football and baseball were at first played in the field directly east of Science Hall. For baseball there was a combined backstop and bleachers built in the northeast corner of the field by at least 1909. It remained there until about 1950.

There must have been some pretty good hitters, for the basement and first floor windows on the east side of Science Hall were covered with heavy protective screens.

20. A closeup view of the backstop reveals that there were several tiers of seats for spectators. Many of the spectators stood along the first and third base lines.

Gaspar Hall



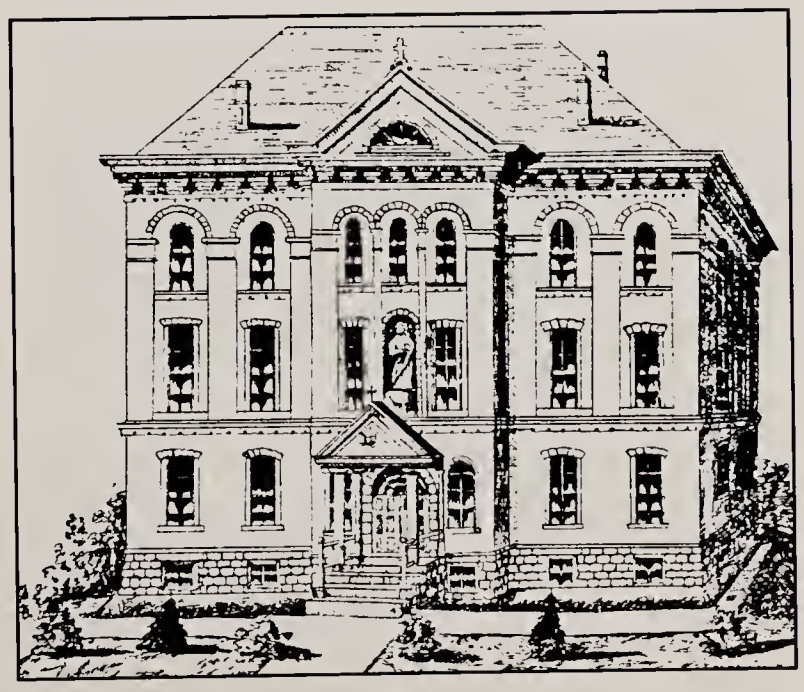
1. Gaspar Hall

1. Because Gaspar Hall was torn down in 1982, leaving no evidence other than a sidewalk that seems to lead nowhere, this picture will serve to pin point its location in reference to Merlini and Science Hall.

Gaspar Hall, although not named so then, was built in 1897. It was the first building added after the completion of the Ad Building.

2. This is a preliminary sketch of the building. It was originally built to house pupils not old enough to enroll in college classes, that is, they were still of pre-high school age. The Minims occupied the second and third floors, which included a study hall, dormitory room, and classroom. The basement housed gym equipment and the first student smoking club. The first floor became the music department.

The outdoor niche was meant to house a statue of St. Aloysius, the patron saints of boys, especially as guardian of their "innocence" [chastity].



2. Minim Building

3. St. Caecilia Hall



3. Later photos show that the statue never materialized. By the fall of 1899, the Minim Program was no longer advertised, although a few continued to enter the College until about 1903. There seems never to have been more than a dozen or so Minims during any school year.

In 1899, the music department was expanded to include the second floor, and the name of the hall was then changed to St. Caecilia Hall, named after St. Caecilia, patroness of music.

4. In 1905, it became the "Faculty Building," the name it retained until 1940. With the completion of the "Old Gym" [next chapter], the gym and music departments were transferred to that building. The faculty in turn vacated the Ad Building to make more space for the growing student body.

This group of priests [21 out of a total of 27] constituted the faculty around 1934. Most of them were resident in this hall. The narrow quarters in the hall obviously offered little by way of luxuries. There were neither rugs nor private toilets and baths.

The three names with a star indicate priests still alive in 1990.



4. The Faculty, 1934 [L. to r., top row: Eugene Lucky, *Harold Diller, Albert Wuest, Sylvester Ley, Camillus Lutkemeier, Anthony Paluszak, Clement Falter, and *Carl Longanback. Middle row: Theodore Koenn, Clarence Kroeckel, John Schon, *Edward Roof, Bernard Condon, Fred Fehrenbacher, Rufus Esser. Bottom row: Maurice Ehleringer, Meinrad Koester, Joseph Kenkel, [president], Sylvester Hartman, Albin Scheidler, and Francis Hehn]



5. Candy Store

5. The basement during the Faculty Building phase served for a time as a club room for the religious seminarians.

The little room in the northeast corner [pictured here] was for many years a candy and ice cream store.

6. In 1939, with a growing body of senior college students, the basement of the Faculty Building was converted into the "J" Cafe.

It housed a counter where coffee, sandwiches, ice cream, candy, tobacco, souvenirs, etc., were sold, and it also provided chairs and tables for socializing.



Left:
6. "J" Cafe





Far left:
7. Gaspar Hall
Above:
8. Ceil Conley and Student

7. In 1940, when the College was evolving into a senior college, the clergy were transferred again to the Ad Building, and the Faculty Building then became a residence for college students. It was then that it received the name, Gaspar Hall, in honor of St. Gaspar del Bufalo, founder of the Society of the Precious Blood.

From the very beginning, the students learned to use the north fire escape for a balcony, where they loved to "hang out" at all hours to watch the people and traffic below. Occasionally, water-filled balloons were dropped on unwary people entering the building below.

8. In 1947, when the "J" Cafe was moved to the newly erected Raleigh Hall, the College Bookstore replaced it. Previously, the bookstore had been in the Ad Building and provided only such essentials as textbooks and writing material. Now the management of the store was turned over to Robert and Ceil Conley of

Below:
9. College Bookstore



Right:
10. Offending Stairway



Rensselaer. Here we see Mrs. Conley making a sale to a student.

9. The Bookstore occupied the basement of Gaspar Hall, 1947-1963. Its sales branched out to include clothing, souvenirs, greeting cards, and other items that College students might want. It had a small show window facing the College entrance road to call attention to bargains and campus events.

10. In 1963, the Bookstore was moved to the newly erected Halleck Student Center, where Father Edward Roof became the store manager for a few years before his retirement. The vacancy left by the removal of the Bookstore was converted into a student lounge.

In 1973, when the Ad Building burned down, the students vacated Gaspar Hall to make room for the professors' offices that had been destroyed by the fire. The building, however, never proved satisfactory for this function, partly because of the steep, narrow stairway that had to be "negotiated" by those living on the upper floors. The steps had originally been wooden, but when they were worn out and covered by a material somewhat like cement or terraza, they became too short. This often occasioned a "mis-step" as one descended the stair.



11. Gaspar Hall Razed

11. In 1980, the faculty offices were moved into Merlini Hall and in 1981 moved again into Dwenger Hall.

Gaspar Hall meanwhile remained empty for another year. There was some discussion of renovating it. Because the building required considerable restructuring to make it safe, it was decided to tear it down. Here it is in the process of demolition in November, 1982.

The "Old Gym"



1. Saint Joseph's College, 1905

1. This photograph of Saint Joseph's College was taken in 1905 from the northeast. By now, every building pictured here has disappeared. From left to right they are the Ad Building [then called Main Building], the second powerhouse [only the smoke stack is visible], Gasper Hall [then called Faculty Building], the Brothers' House [a relic of the orphanage days], the horse barn, and the latest addition now referred to as the "Old Gym."

In contrast to current practices, none of the buildings had been given a proper name. They were simply named for the function they served. Maybe it was because the Society of the Precious Blood simply paid for these buildings without launching a fund drive.

2. The "Old Gym" stood about where Science Hall now stands, although somewhat more to the south and east. The Catalog described it as 120 feet by 95 feet. This contrasts with the Ad Building's measurement of 228 feet by 60 feet. Despite its fewer floors, the "Old Gym" was a major building.

The two octagons contained the reading rooms for the senior and junior literary societies. The center was taken up principally by a large basketball floor, which was surrounded by white, glazed brick walls. The low, narrow side wings of the basketball floor contained rooms for the armory, barber shop, shower baths, and storage for the gymnastic equipment. On the east end above the basketball



2. The "Old Gym"

floor was a gallery for billiard tables and general club room purposes. At the west end of the basketball floor was a stage with three music rooms on either side. The basketball floor doubled as an assembly hall for plays and concerts.

3 and 4. Until the "Old Gym" was built, the college students had no basketball facilities. These two pictures reveal a little about the inside of the building. Seemingly, there was a balcony that surrounded the basketball floor on at least two sides, probably three.

Left and below:
3 and 4. A Peek Inside







5. Raising an Entire Building

5 and 6. In 1913, it was decided to enlarge the "Old Gym." Enrollment had reached an all-time high of 330, compared to 154 in 1904 when the "Old Gym" was built.

Moreover, Father Ignatius Wagner, Dean of Studies, saw the need for science laboratories. This led to an extraordinarily challenging project, namely, to raise the entire structure by 12 feet. This would allow for a floor beneath the basketball floor for bowling alleys and gym equipment.

The west end of the building was to be extended to allow two floors for laboratories equipped for chemistry, biology, and physics, and underneath the laboratories a swimming pool! A swimming pool never materialized.

7. Here is a view of the raised building , completed in November, 1913.

Left:
6. Close-up View
Below:
7. Project Completed





8 and 9. However, on April 2, 1914, at about 4:00 A.M., fire broke out in the building.

Comparisons with the fire of the Ad Building fifty-nine years later are striking. First, no one lived in the building. Legend has it that Father Ildephonse Rapp, the elocution teacher, first noticed the fire. He threw open his window [in Gasper Hall], took a deep breath, and emitted a resounding shout of "Fiahh!" that aroused the entire campus.

Secondly, both buildings were completely destroyed.

Thirdly, the students were eager to rush in to save the equipment, but in the case of the "Old Gym" they were forbidden to enter, for the fire had advanced too far. The pianos, band and orchestra instruments, the armory and gym equipment, and the libraries of the two literary societies were all destroyed.

Fourthly, in both cases there was a change of wind direction, which in this case saved the Faculty Building but in the second fire saved the Chapel.

Fifthly, in neither case was the cause of the fire determined. Finally and most fortunately, no one was hurt.

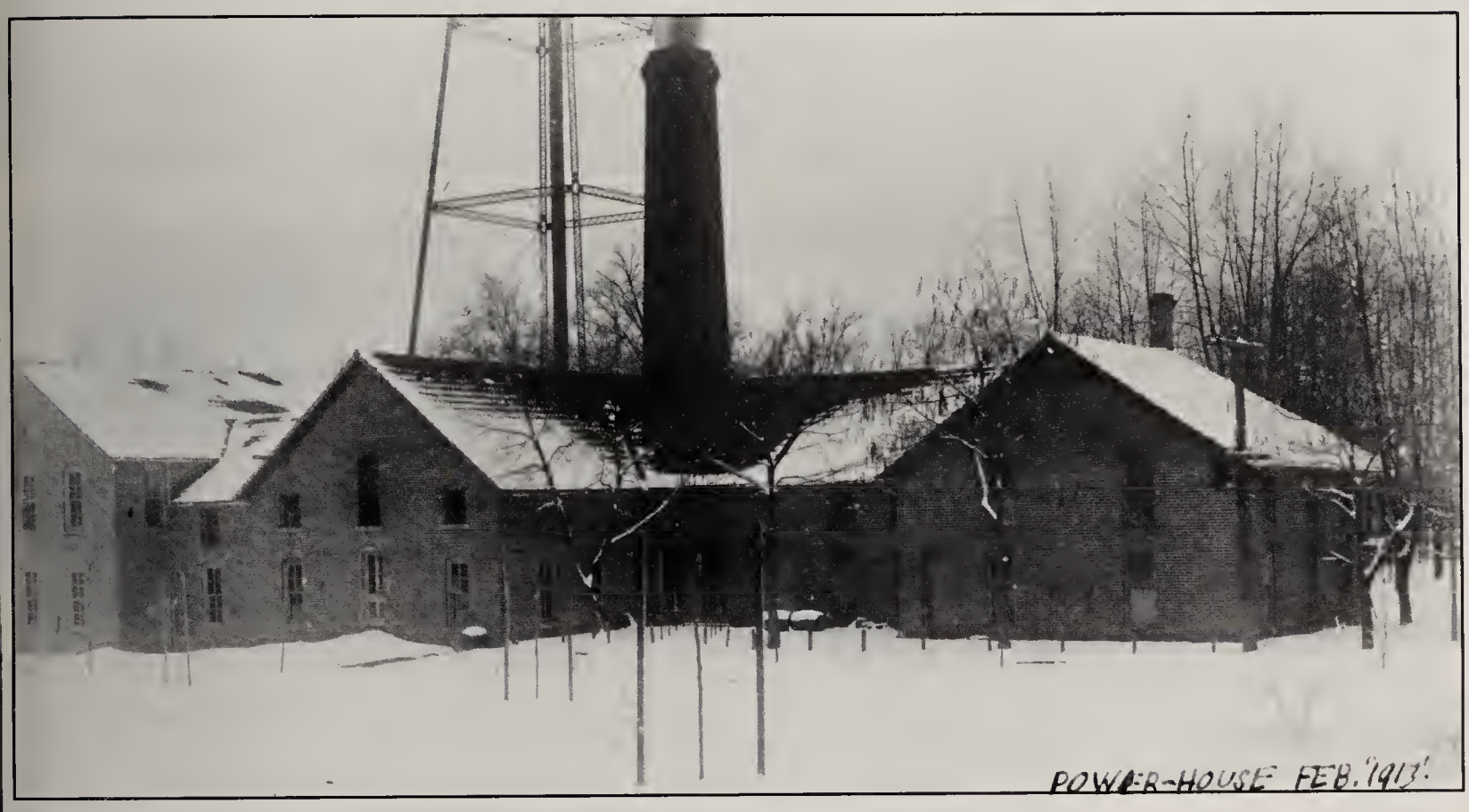
There was, however, one difference. Even though the insurance covered only one-third of the value of the "Old Gym," it was decided at once to rebuild, the result being the present Science Hall [minus the west wing, which was added in 1936].



Above and right:
8 and 9. The "Old Gym" Fire



The Old Powerhouse and Carpenter Shop



Left:
1. Powerhouse, 1903
Lower left:
2. Coal Bins



1. The College has had three powerhouses. The first one, already described, stood next to the west tower of the Ad Building. By 1904, a larger facility was erected, one that would service not only the Ad Building and Gaspar Hall, but also the "Old Gym," and later Dwenger Hall, the convent, the laundry, and eventually the new Chapel.

It not only pumped water and steam into these buildings, but eventually produced electricity.

This picture was taken in 1913. The only part of this complex of buildings still standing is the one to the extreme left, which is now the Computer Center.

2. This view from the south shows three covered coal bins west of the Old Powerhouse.

3. In the olden days, coal was hauled from the railroad station in Rensselaer with wagon and horse. Such work was not easy. In this picture, C.PP.S. seminarians are transferring





Above:
3. Hauling Coal the Old Way
4. Hauling Coal an Easier Way

Right:
5. Water Pumps
Lower right:
6. Electric Dynamo





something other than coal into a horse-drawn wagon to be shipped to the College.

4. Later, a modern Avery tractor was acquired that could pull five wagons of coal at one time. Each wagon had a mechanism whereby the coal could be dropped into the bin by releasing the trap door under the wagon.

5. These are the water pumps in the Old Powerhouse. The men from left to right are Brother Henry Olberding, Brother Conrad Dueringer, and Luke Putts, a lay employee.

6. In 1909, a D. C. electric generator was installed. The man in the center again is Brother Henry Olberding. He trained himself to become an expert in all the skills required to operate a powerhouse, including plumbing. He operated the Powerhouse from its beginning in 1904 to its close in 1923. After that he worked 13 more years in the present Powerhouse.

7. With the completion of the present Powerhouse in 1923, the Old Powerhouse building has seen many uses. In the 1940's it became the Publications Building, housing the News Bureau, *Stuff* office, and similar services. In 1944, the north part was converted into a post office, which remained there until 1988. In the late 1950's the campus radio station was





Upper left:
7. Publications Building
Upper right:
8. Early Stuff *Office*

housed in the building. Finally, the midsection was converted into a janitorial department, a depot for unloading goods shipped to the College, and the College plant management office.

In 1988, the building was declared structurally unsound and torn down.

8. The interior of the College Publications Building was quite modest in size, as this picture of the *Stuff* editorial staff of 1952 shows.

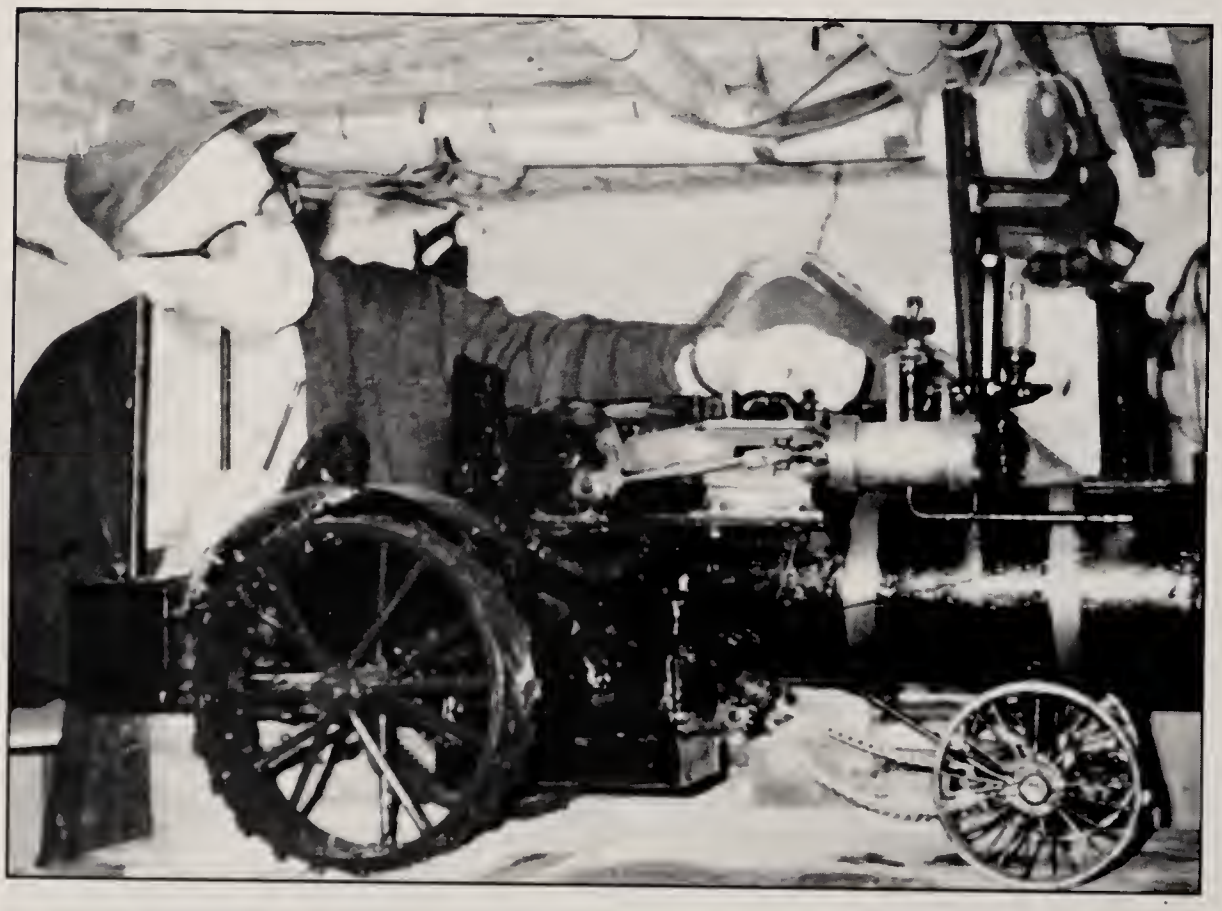
9. In 1923, the present Powerhouse went into operation. It differed from the Old Powerhouse in that it is larger in every respect. Most striking was the smokestack that measured 140 feet, until it was shortened in the 1980's.

The part of the building that extends to the east contains the plumbing shop on the first floor and residence rooms on the second floor. The brothers, who had been living in the frame building on the site of Merlini Hall since the College began, moved into these powerhouse quarters. Assistant prefects continued to live in the Ad Building student dormitories, and later on in the new student residences.

9. Present Powerhouse









Top to bottom:
10. Three Veterans of the Powerhouse
11. Brother Francis Werling's "Creation"
12. Carpenter Shop

In 1941, the brothers were transferred to the south wing of the Ad Building, since space was provided there when the religious seminarians moved to the newly completed Xavier Hall that year [now McHale Building].

The Powerhouse rooms remained vacant until the 1950's and 1960's, when students were housed there in the years when the College dormitory facilities could not keep up with growing enrollment.

What is hidden from the eye is the large, walk-through tunnel that extends under the sidewalk east from the Powerhouse. At the point where the outdoor bulletin board stands, it branches out into smaller tunnels to supply water and heat to the older buildings. That is why snow on the walk melts so rapidly.

10. These veterans of the Powerhouse gathered one day in the 1950's to dedicate a new boiler. From left to right, they are Joseph Kanney, who operated the Powerhouse, 1925-1957; Brother Francis Werling, who served in the Powerhouse, 1938-1978; and Father Joseph Otte, College treasurer.

11. Brother Francis Werling was a quiet person with gifted mechanical skills. Here he is standing proudly beside a miniature, fully operational steam engine that he built in his spare time. It took first prize in the local Bicentennial contest in 1976.

12. Joined to the Old Powerhouse was another building erected in 1912, namely, the carpenter shop. Now it houses the Computer Center. The windowless addition was built in 1988, after the Old Powerhouse section was torn down.

13. The carpenter shop was a great improvement over its predecessor, for it was equipped with electrically powered tools, including saws, sanders, and lathes. A considerable amount of furniture for the College had been and still was being made in the College carpenter shop.

The picture shows Brother Fred Baechtel at work. He was the College carpenter and in



later years was transferred to the Powerhouse. He served the College, 1930-1960, a gentle, pious man with a variety of practical skills.

Brother Fred was a fearless climber who climbed the water tower to perform routine maintenance. On November 15, 1960, while walking across the top of one of the boilers, he fell head first to the concrete floor twenty feet below and died two days later from a massive skull fracture.

14. Another devoted and talented carpenter was Alfred Hentschel. He came from Germany in 1952 with his family and was employed in the carpenter shop until his retirement in 1981, nearly 30 years later. Here he [right] poses beside a wrought iron pulpit that he had made with the help of another postwar German immigrant, Fridolin Hiller. The latter worked in the College plumbing department until the late 1960's.

15. This outdoor bulletin board was one of Alfred Hentschel's last contributions to the College scene.

16. Fridolin Hiller's older brother was Father Joseph Hiller, who served the College as professor of history and German for 36 years, 1933-1970. He was instrumental in placing several displaced families from Germany after World War II. Photographed here at table, he was an amiable person who enjoyed good food, good company, and a good pipe of tobacco.

17. The upper floor of the carpenter shop stored not only lumber, but also housed a paint shop and a tailor shop. Brother Conrad Lemanski was the last of a long line of College tailors.





Above left:
13. Brother Fred Baechtel
Above right:
14. Fridolin Hiller and Alfred Hentschel
Left:
15. Outdoor Bulletin Board



Above:
16. Father Joseph Hiller
Right:
17. Brother Conrad Lemanski



His principal task was to make [and repair] cassocks for the priests, brothers, and seminarians. Many other items of clothing had to be sewn. Brother Conrad worked in this shop, 1941-1966, a total of 24 years.

18. In 1966, the Age of the Computer came to Saint Joseph's College. To house this new facility, the carpenter shop was vacated and completely remodeled inside under the direction of Kenneth Zawodny, a 1953 graduate of Saint Joseph's. Here he is examining the first computer installation. He headed this operation until 1976, when he moved into the College business office for another four years.



In the beginning, the Computer Center shared the second floor of the building with several other services, including the alumni office, student counseling, and tutorial help. Now the computer facility has taken over the second floor also, and these clever machines can now be found all over the campus.

19. The carpenter facility was meanwhile transferred to this building east of the Grotto Grove. It had been acquired in the late 1940's as an army surplus building and was put to a succession of uses, primarily as a place to store College property.

Today, it also houses the paint shop and the key shop. Father Seifert would never have dreamt in 1891 that one hundred years later there would be around 3000 keys in circulation on the College campus. It is no mean task to keep track of these keys, to make new ones, and repair the locks that they are fitted into.

Left:
18. Kenneth Zawodny with First Computer

Below:
19. Present Carpenter Shop



Dwenger Hall



1. Dwenger Hall

1. Dwenger Hall, completed in 1907, was named after Bishop Joseph Dwenger, as it was said, "to keep his memory fresh . . . and to stand as a perpetual acknowledgement of the noble efforts he made in behalf of Catholic Education and especially in the founding of our own dear Alma Mater."

Father Seifert himself drew up the plans and superintended its construction. The building was designed to be homelike and comfortable. The double row of cement blocks with intervening air space help keep the building moisture free and warm in winter and cool in summer. The large octagonal rooms on the first and second floors were to be apartments for professors and guest rooms. The smaller rooms were for the physician's office, the College dispensary, and rooms for the patients. In case of an epidemic, the top floor could be used as a ward. The building was usually referred to simply as the "Infirmary."

2. The chapel was at first on the first floor, as this picture shows. Later, it was moved into the basement. There was a kitchen at the north end of the basement. A "dumb waiter" [a hand

Top to Bottom:
2. Infirmary Chapel
4. Scarlet Fever
5. Recovery

Right:
3. Mumps









operated elevator] conveyed the food to the sick on the upper floors.

3. The years 1914 to 1918 were bad ones for the College, when it was visited with such contagious diseases as mumps, scarlet fever, and the great flu epidemic of 1918. Here a student is seen recovering from a battle with the mumps.

4. During the scarlet fever scourge of 1916, a nurse [nun] came from St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Lafayette to lend assistance.

5. Recovery, in its latter stages, carried with it some rewards.

6. Here is the "graduating class" of the 1916 scarlet fever epidemic. In the background is presumably Dr. Ira Washburn, who treated the College students in those days.

7. The bearded man in white is Brother Victor Zuber, the College's second infirmarian. He served from 1894 to 1922. He was a man of many talents, and, when he wasn't nursing, he was bringing the mail [twice a day] from town, or, in his earlier years, also planting trees and shrubs. His credentials consisted of a similar assignment in Ohio, where he borrowed books from local doctors and watched how they treated the sick. He cultivated a special interest in herbalism and the Kneipp water cure. This should not be regarded as primitive medicine, if one considers the fact that the lowly aspirin tablet was not invented until 1899.

The young man in white was presumably

Below:
7. Brother Victor Zuber

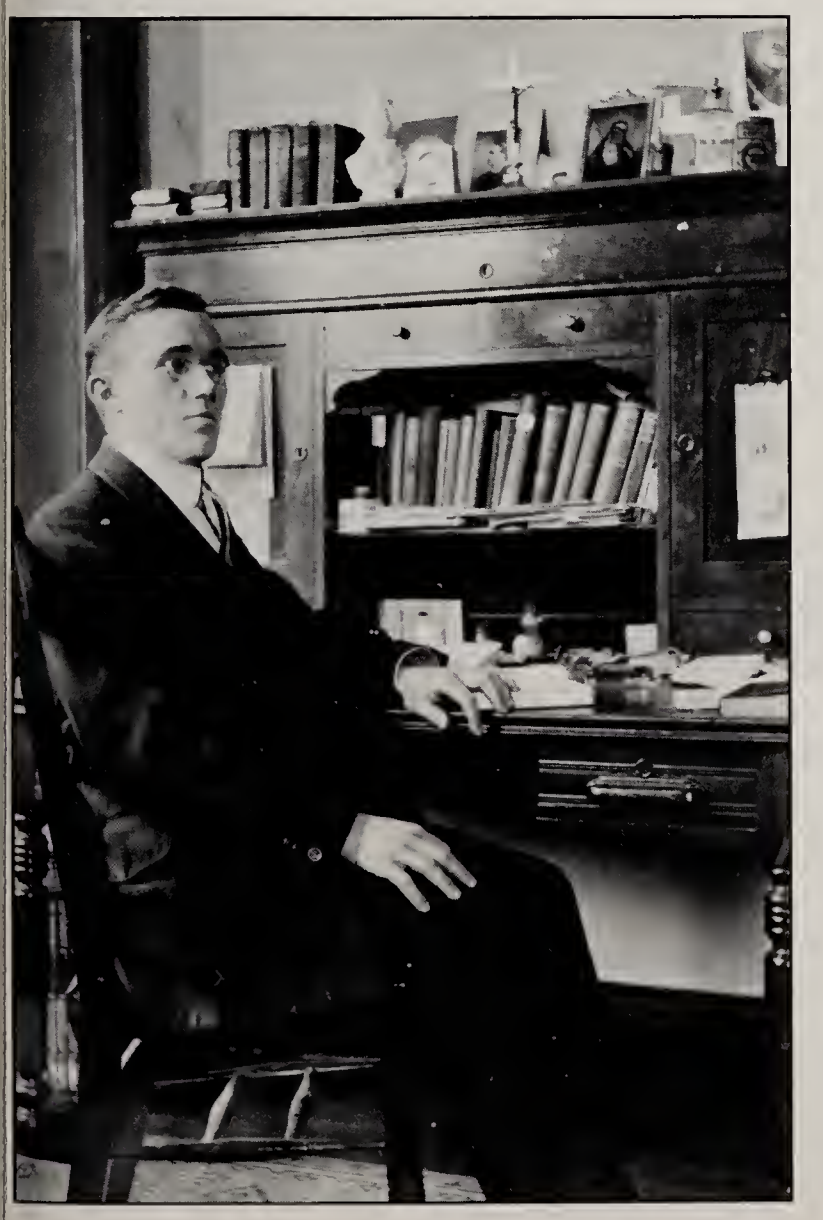


Right:
6. Scarlet Fever "Graduation Class"



an Alexian brother [nurse] from Chicago who helped out during one of the epidemics.

8. Brother Victor was succeeded by a layman in 1922, Peter Heimes, the College's first registered nurse. He devoted his entire career of 25 years, 1922-1947, to the College. In those days, the nurse did not hesitate to diagnose and dispense medicines when students came with routine ailments. Heimes had first been a seminarian with the Society of the Precious Blood and always felt that he was somewhat a member of the Society, even though he eventually married.



9. The longest attending physician at Saint Joseph's College was Dr. Cecil Johnson, who served from 1919 to 1959, a period of 40 years. The present Health Center in Schwietermann Hall is fittingly named in his memory.

Dr. Johnson was succeeded by Dr. Paul Williams until the Clinic of Family Medicine arranged to send several physicians on an alternating schedule.



9. Dr. Decil Johnson

10 and 11. By 1957, there were two female nurses in attendance, Nell Harris and Jean Granfield. They were the first female nurses to serve the College.

In 1982, the health facility was moved from Dwenger Hall to the ground floor in Schwietermann Hall. The practice of keeping bed patients had long since ceased, as it was more expedient to move them to a hospital or





Far left:
8. Peter Heimes
Left:
10 and 11. First Female Nurses Nell Harris and Jean Granfield



12. Chapel Memorial Window

have them sent home.

After 1982, Dwenger Hall served as the faculty office building.

12. When one thinks of illness, one is also reminded of death, and the College has witnessed many deaths over the years of priests, brothers, students, and lay faculty members. Around 20 students have died at the College since its opening in 1891.

A perpetual reminder of this fact is the window of St. Lawrence, Deacon and Martyr, in the main Chapel. Beneath the picture is the name, Edward Pryor.

Edward Pryor was an honor student who was about to graduate in 1906. However, a day or so before graduation he felt serious physical distress, but he was determined to ignore it, for he had been selected to give the valedictory. On the day before graduation he marched, despite severe pain, with the military to the train station to escort the bishop to the College. Unfortunately, he had to do this twice, for the bishop missed the first train. That night he could endure his pain no longer and entered the hospital in Lafayette. It was too late, for his appendix had burst. Just minutes before graduation, word came that he had died. Another student read his prepared speech on that sad occasion. [Students normally delivered their speeches from memory in those days.]

This tragedy continued to live on in people's minds, for four years later, when the Chapel was built, the window of St. Lawrence was dedicated in his honor. Some say that the face of one of the youths in the window in the east transept is that of Pryor. This is doubtful, but it reflects how in bygone days such tragic deaths tended to be long remembered.

Pryor's death was not the first one. That distinction goes to a C.PP.S. seminarian by the name of Florence Tunney of Wendelin, Ohio [Mercer County]. He died in the summer of 1896 in a swimming accident in one of the ponds that dotted the Iroquois River.

The College Chapel

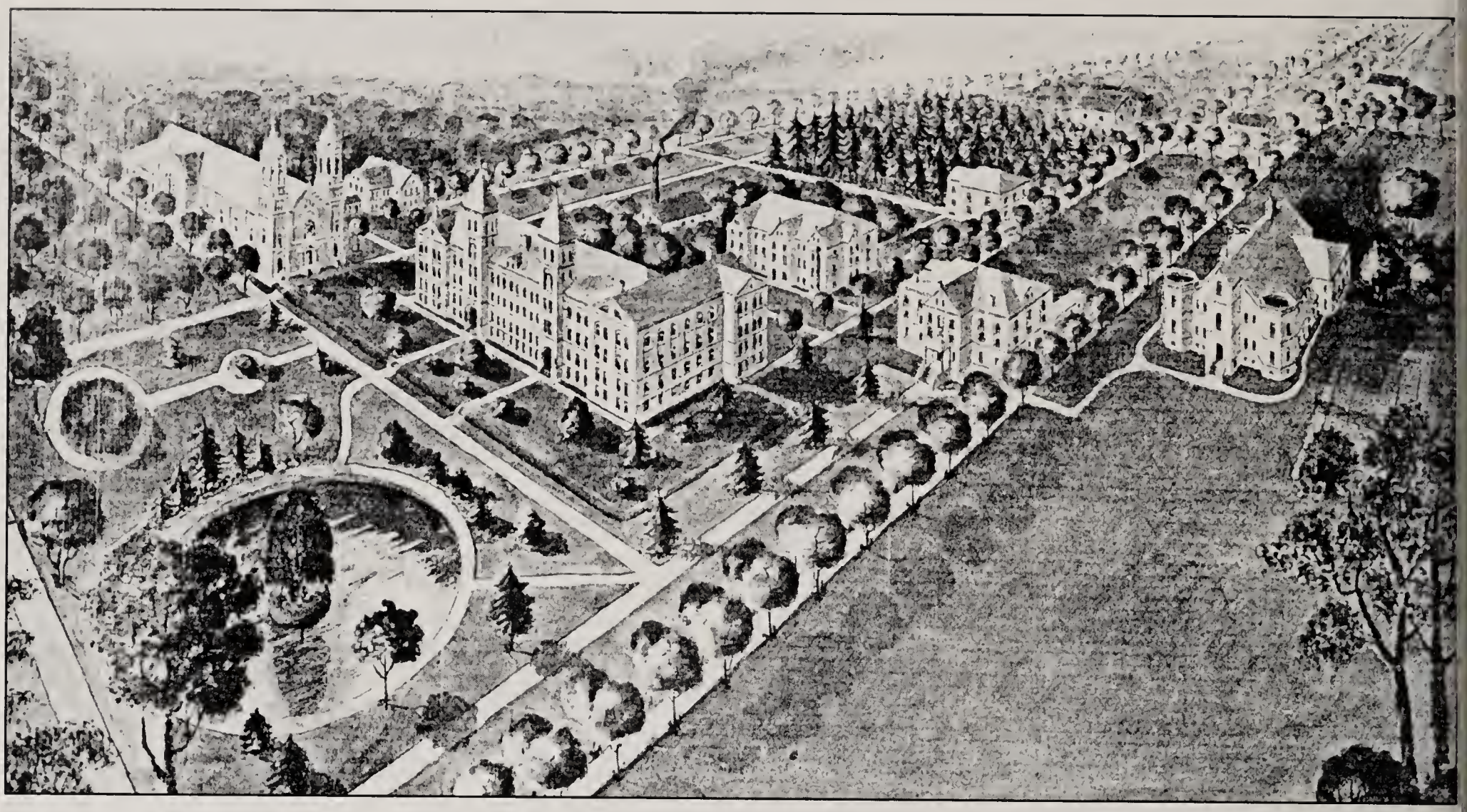


1. College Chapel Today

1. The beautiful, imposing College Chapel was intended by Father Seifert to be the crowning achievement of his two decades as president. Its realization was not to be an easy task.

2. That the idea of the chapel was dreamt about for some time is clear from this sketch of the buildings in 1908 where the chapel is already in place. However, the flagstaff [1909], the laundry [1910], the water tower [1911], the carpenter shop [1912], and the water fountain [1912] had not yet appeared. A tree, of course, never grew in the center of the pond.

Also, the picture was considerably embellished with trees and even mountains [in the background] that never existed. Yet this picture advertised the College for several years.



2. Chapel in the Campus Plan



3. To Father Seifert, the Chapel was a project that took precedence over all others, cost what it may. The Precious Blood Provincial, Father Boniface Russ, preferred, as did some others, that a religious house be built first, where all C.PP.S. members, priests, brothers, and seminarians would be housed under one roof. This was frequently in the plans in the years to come, but did not materialize until Schwietermann House was built in 1963.

Father Seifert proceeded boldly to borrow $60,000 from the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company, using the College property as security. Final cost of the building [including convent and laundry] was $100,000.

Above:
3. First Sketch of the Chapel
Right:
4. Cornerstone Laying



4. The cornerstone laying, May 2, 1909, was a low-key event.

5. The letters D. O. M. are carved into the stone. They stand for the Latin, "Deo Optimo Maximo" ["To God, the Best, the Greatest"].



6. The dedication was the biggest event in the College's history at that time. The celebration was a two day affair. It began in the "Old Gym" on the evening of May 16, 1910, when the Columbian Literary Society presented a four act play by John B. Diel called "Scanderbeg" with a cast of 24 players. The College orchestra performed five musical numbers to enhance the drama.



6. Governor T. Marshall

On the following day, May 17, Bishop Herman J. Alerding of Fort Wayne blessed the new Chapel and preached at the Pontifical Mass that followed. The music was provided by the College choir.

In the afternoon, all assembled in the "Old Gym" once more, this time to hear an address by Indiana Governor Thomas R. Marshall [picture]. The audience appreciated especially his opening words: "I like many things about the Catholic Church and I am not coward enough to conceal them in the state of Indiana."

He proceeded to praise Catholic education for its support of democracy, patriotism, and morality. This was good to hear, because as a Protestant, he was not expected to be all that enthusiastic about Catholic education in those days. The entire address appeared in several publications.

Afterwards, the guests were treated to a baseball game in which Saint Joseph's beat visiting DePaul by an exciting 6-5 victory.

7. The new Chapel, built in Romanesque style, measured 172 by 84 feet. The "Twin Towers" reached a height of 135 feet. The seating capacity was advertised as 600, which probably included the seating in the choir loft and in the two oratories on either side of the sanctuary.



It may seem to have been a large building for a College that had an enrollment of scarcely 300. But one must remember that students attended chapel twice a day, Mass in the morning and Benediction with the Blessed Sacrament in the afternoon or evening. Mass was a College event that everyone was expected to attend as one body, not at scattered times during the day. There would also be special occasions

Above:
5. Cornerstone Inscription
Left:
7. Chapel Viewed from the West



Right:
8. First Chapel-Ad Building View
Below:
9. Original Interior



when many guests would be present. Ultimately, its size was intended to dominate the campus, for here was the center of a Catholic school.

This picture also shows the enclosed passageway with two floors, the upper one connecting the Ad Building with the Chapel, the lower one with the new dining room below the Chapel. This was very practical, for the students, all of whom lived in the Ad Building, could come to chapel and dining room without bringing along caps, coats, and boots. It also prevented mud and slush from being carried into those areas. The connecting corridor separated the two buildings just far enough to prevent the Chapel from burning down with the Ad Building in 1973.

8. With the completion of the Chapel in 1910, the classic view of the College finally emerged, the Chapel and the Ad Building united by their reflected image in the pond. This was the standard view of the College until fire destroyed the Ad Building in 1973.

The pond did not have a fountain yet. The center was still a small island surrounded by a circle of rocks. The water tower was not built until the following year, 1911. Only after that, in 1912, was the pond cemented and the first fountain built.

9. Although no pictures were taken of the dedication ceremonies, there were many taken afterward. Most striking is the spacious sanctuary. The reason for this was to make room for the nine "side altars," each one of which was handsomely adorned like so many miniature high altars. This was to accommodate the 15 or so priests who would celebrate Mass daily in the days before concelebration was permitted. In the years that followed, at least nine or ten altars were added, some of which were installed in the room above the sacristy. Father Seifert probably had no idea of how many priests would be added to the faculty in the years to come.

Striking also are the paintings. Over the center is the scene from the Book of Revelations and on the left is the painting of St. Gaspar, earlier described. On the right is the painting of Jesus and the miraculous catch of fish.



10. Altar with Pieta

The religious [C.PP.S.] students and brothers accordingly attended Mass in the pews facing St. Gaspar, while the lay students attended on the right side, where the painting of Christ was intended to inspire those studying for the diocesan priesthood.

The priests and sisters attended Mass and chapel prayers in the oratories on either side of the sanctuary.

Saints looked down on the students from the many statues in the sanctuary and from the stained glass windows in the nave of the Chapel.

10. This side altar features the Pieta. Other statues gracing the sanctuary were the Holy Family [already noted in the chapter on St. Joseph]; St. Thomas Aquinas, patron of schools; St. Caecilia, patroness of church music; and St. Agatha, patroness against fires. The latter was of special significance in view of the constantly perceived danger of fire.

11. The Priests' Oratory is now called the East Oratory. It has changed little over the years, except for the disappearance of some of the pews as well as the two altars [only one shown here] brought over from the old chapel in the Ad Building.

There was no altar in front of the Oratory. Instead, there were windows there for the priests to see the high altar.

The Sisters' Oratory was directly opposite the Priests' Oratory. The windows of both oratories were walled up when the Chapel was remodeled in the 1970's.

Below:
11. Priests' Oratory
12. Chapel Windows



12. The Chapel features ten stained glass windows. All the wall surface was beautifully frescoed. Eight scagliola pillars support the gracefully arched and curved ceiling. Inside the pillars are heavy steel beams to bear the weight of the arches and roof. Above the arches are several beautiful medallion paintings from the life of the Virgin Mary.

13. The choir loft was reserved for those who could sing. Religious celebrations were greatly enhanced by the hours and hours of practice required for producing the polyphonic Masses, motets, chants, etc. In the 1920's, church music concerts were held from time to time in the Chapel.

14. This is a College choir in the early 1950's. It consisted, as usual, of Precious Blood seminarians. The director is Father Lawrence Heiman. Just above him is John Kalicky, who became Provincial of the Cincinnati Province of the Society of the Precious Blood, 1982. The last two at the right end of the top row are Philip Gilbert and Sante Reale. The former priest is still on the College faculty,









Top to bottom:
13. Choir Loft
14. Seminarian Choir
15. Chapel Bells

1961 to the present; the latter served in admissions and development offices, 1969-1982.

15. Not everything in the Chapel was completed by dedication day. It took about a year for the large paintings and stained glass windows to arrive from Europe, and then workers had difficulty fitting them into place.

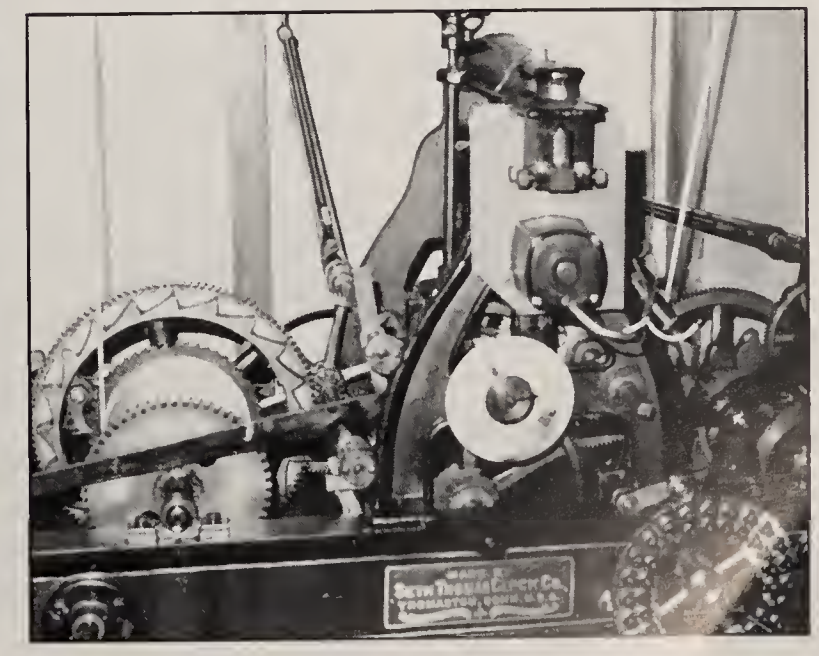
The three bells were installed in June, 1919. They produce the tones C, F, and E-flat. They weigh 2600, 1850, and 1350 pounds, respectively. Each bears an inscription in Latin honoring the Precious Blood: (1) "Blessed are they who wash their robes in the Blood of the Lamb," (2) "You have redeemed us, Lord, in your Blood," and (3) "The Blood of the Lamb will be a sign for you."

Bells were important, not only for announcing divine services on Sundays, but also for praying the Angelus three times a day, morning, noon, and evening. In general, bells proclaim joy in the presence of the Lord, although they occasionally toll a death.

16. Another addition to the Chapel in 1920 was the Seth Thomas Tower Clock that activates the bells every quarter of an hour.

This picture shows the intricate mechanism that Father William Kramer has been keeping in operation since 1960. The bell mechanism is still powered by weights.

Below:
16. Tower Clock Mechanism



17. Thomas DeMint, of the class of 1959, prepared this full-page ad for the November 11, 1966 issue of *Time* magazine. Its purpose is obvious. He could not have chosen a better subject, for Father Kramer is "smart." He earned his doctorate in chemistry in Fribourg, Switzerland, in 1952, wrote his dissertation in French [he could have written it in German as well], served as co-editor of *Philosophy Today* for many years, is an accomplished musician, and is especially adept with mechanical things.

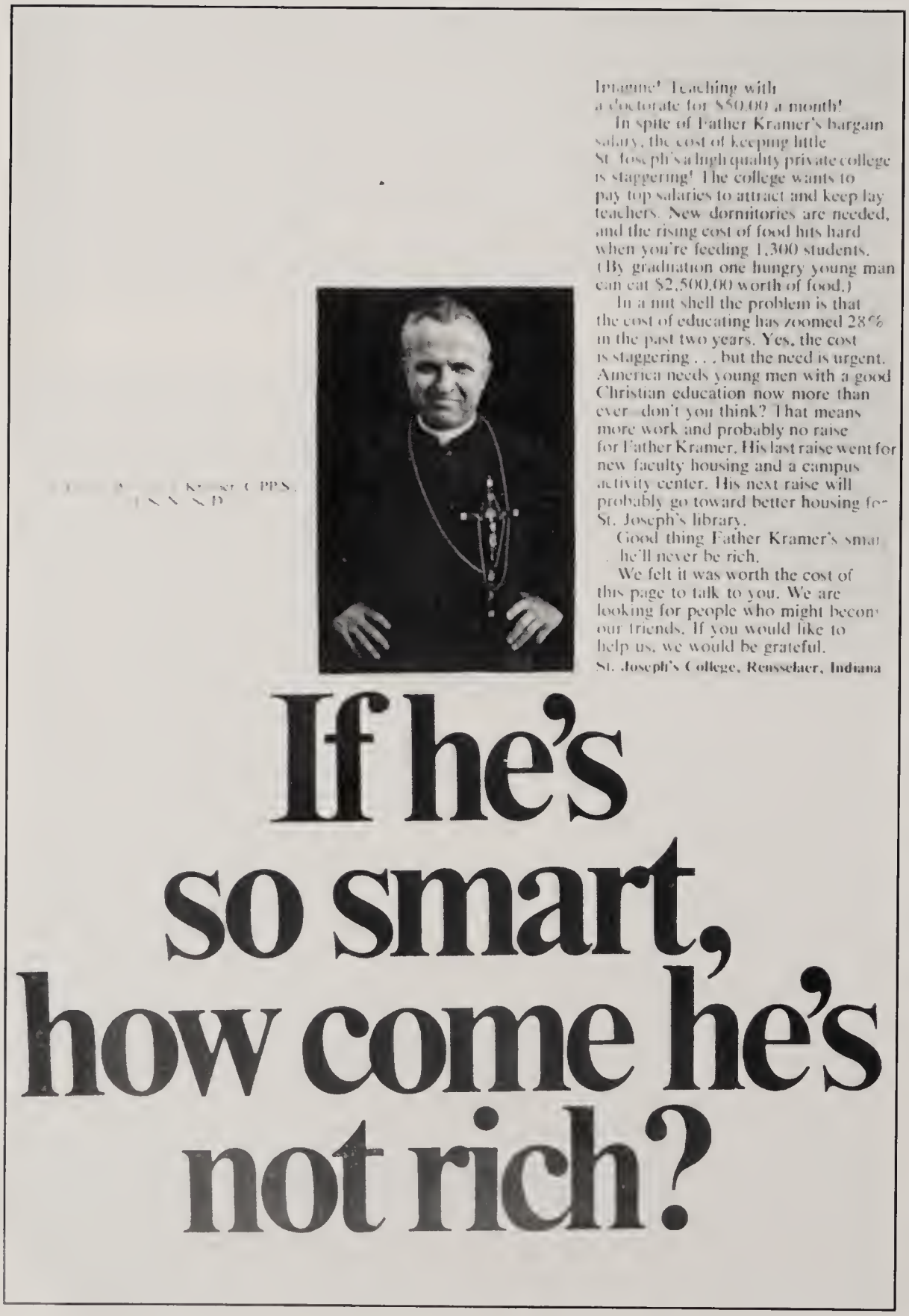
18. In 1989, Father Kramer repaired and installed the Holtkamp pipe organ that was transported from what had been Brunnerdale Seminary, Canton, Ohio, to Saint Joseph's College. Here he is assembling it in St. Gaspar Center with the help of Father Lawrence Heiman, Director of the College Summer School of Liturgical Music.

19. The Chapel acquired a new Wicks pipe organ in 1980. It replaced the 1921 Holtkamp organ which was in the choir loft. Dr. John Egan is shown at the console.

Below:
17. Famous Time *Ad*
Top right:
18. Installing Pipe Organ
Lower right:
20. Anne-Marie and Dr. John Egan









19. Wicks Pipe Organ

20. Dr. John Egan and his wife Anne-Marie are unique in that a husband and wife team teach in the same area, namely, music. Both of them have made great contributions to the College since their arrival in 1962. In addition to their teaching commitments, they have directed musical groups such as the College chorus, have given concerts themselves, direct two segments of Core, and have engaged in many other enterprises that have redounded to the good of the school, not least of all by making many people "Fellows" of the College.

21. In the 1960's great changes occurred, not only in religious practices on the campus, but also in the appearance of the Chapel itself. One day in June 1965, the high altar and the numerous side altars suddenly disappeared. This left the Chapel looking "abandoned" for several years. Finally, in 1976, artists were engaged to remodel the chapel and provide for the furnishings we see today.



21. Chapel Interior Today

Aquinas Hall



1. Aquinas Hall was built in 1909 to house the Precious Blood Sisters, who up to then lived in the south end of the Ad Building. It was built in conjunction with the new Chapel, underneath which the new, more spacious dining rooms were built.

The new kitchen was on the basement floor of the convent itself.

The new convent was no luxury building. The sisters lived on the upper two floors. Obviously, most of the sisters [there were a total of 24 at one time] had to live in dormitory style on the third floor, the beds separated by curtains. Only a few had the privilege of enjoying private rooms [cells] on the second floor.

When the sisters left in 1959, the former convent was enlarged and converted into a student dorm named Aquinas Hall in honor of the patron of studies, St. Thomas Aquinas.

In 1984 the first floor was converted into the Education Department. Part of that floor

Above:
1. Sisters' Convent
Right:
2. View from the Southwest



had already been used for a kindergarten nursery school, a program that closed in 1985.

2. This detailed view of the area around the former convent was photographed in 1920.

From left to right, the first was the laundry. It was built, 1909, over a large cistern that provided rain water for washing clothes. In the northern wing of the building were two large washing machines and two spin dryers. In the south wing was a large steam mangle for ironing bed linens. It was dreadfully hot and humid inside during the summer. Here as elsewhere the sisters wore their heavy woolen habits at work.

The second building from the left is the convent itself, the building with the double porch. It was connected by a covered corridor both with the chapel above and the dining rooms below.

The third building served as an all-purpose building. It is now occupied by the physical plant management and janitorial departments. In the early days, the west half was a storage area for the kitchen. Part of it was later used for a milk pasteurizer. On the east side were two dining rooms, one for the sisters, the other for the hired lay employees. The basement, now a general storage and work-hobby room for the priests and brothers, was a storage room for potatoes, the principal staple for the College table.

The sisters' work included everything from processing [canning] food to preparing it for the table. In addition to the long hours of work, which began by 6:00 in the morning, the sisters still had chapel prayers. For most of the day, except for a half-hour recreation period after work, they observed the tradition of total silence. This writer recalls hearing the sisters, often the older ones, praying the Rosary in unison while performing such monotonous chores as snapping beans, peeling potatoes, etc., instead of indulging in the more pleasant diversion of gossip.

The small white building was the garden tool shack.

3. The area once occupied by the laundry building is now replaced by a new Post Office [to the left] and a student computer room [to the right].





Top:
3. Site of the Old Laundry
Bottom:
4. Laundromat

In 1950, Donald and George Tonner took over the laundry operation on the campus. By this time, "washing and mending" were no longer part of student fees. Instead, the students dealt directly with the laundry on a cash basis. At the same time, the Tonner brothers expanded the operation by taking in laundry from the surrounding community, including hotels and restaurants.

The student computer room just beyond the Post Office was built by the Tonners in the early 1960's to house the first student laundromat. On May 17, 1976, the original laundry building burned down, but the laundromat was saved.

4. The laundromat became for a while a popular area for the students. It was not only a place to wash clothes, but also to study and socialize.

In the summer of 1987, coin operated washers and dryers were installed in the various residence halls and the laundromat room was then converted into the present computer facility for the students.

5. This is a later and closer view of what had been the sisters' convent. Extra space was created for the student residents by walling in the porches and expanding the pointed attics.

6 and 7. South of the convent and extending from highway 231 to the Grotto Grove were the orchard and the garden. Both extended south almost to the Justin Hall entrance road.

8. This is an idyllic view of the orchard in full blossom. The trees were removed in 1940.

9. This is what happened to the fruit harvest of 1914. The sisters processed not only the

5. Convent Area Today



Below:
6 and 7. Orchard and Garden

8. Orchard in Spring
9. Home Canned Food









fruit from the orchard, but also the vegetables from the garden. The College grew as much of its own food as possible.

10. These seminarians in the 1940's would have a long day ahead of them if they were to work the entire garden in this manner. The lad in the lead on his knees became Father William Eilerman. He later became, in succession, treasurer, business manager, and eventually VicePresident for Business Affairs of the College, 1958-1970. He had taught accounting since 1954. He obviously learned about the College economy from the ground up.

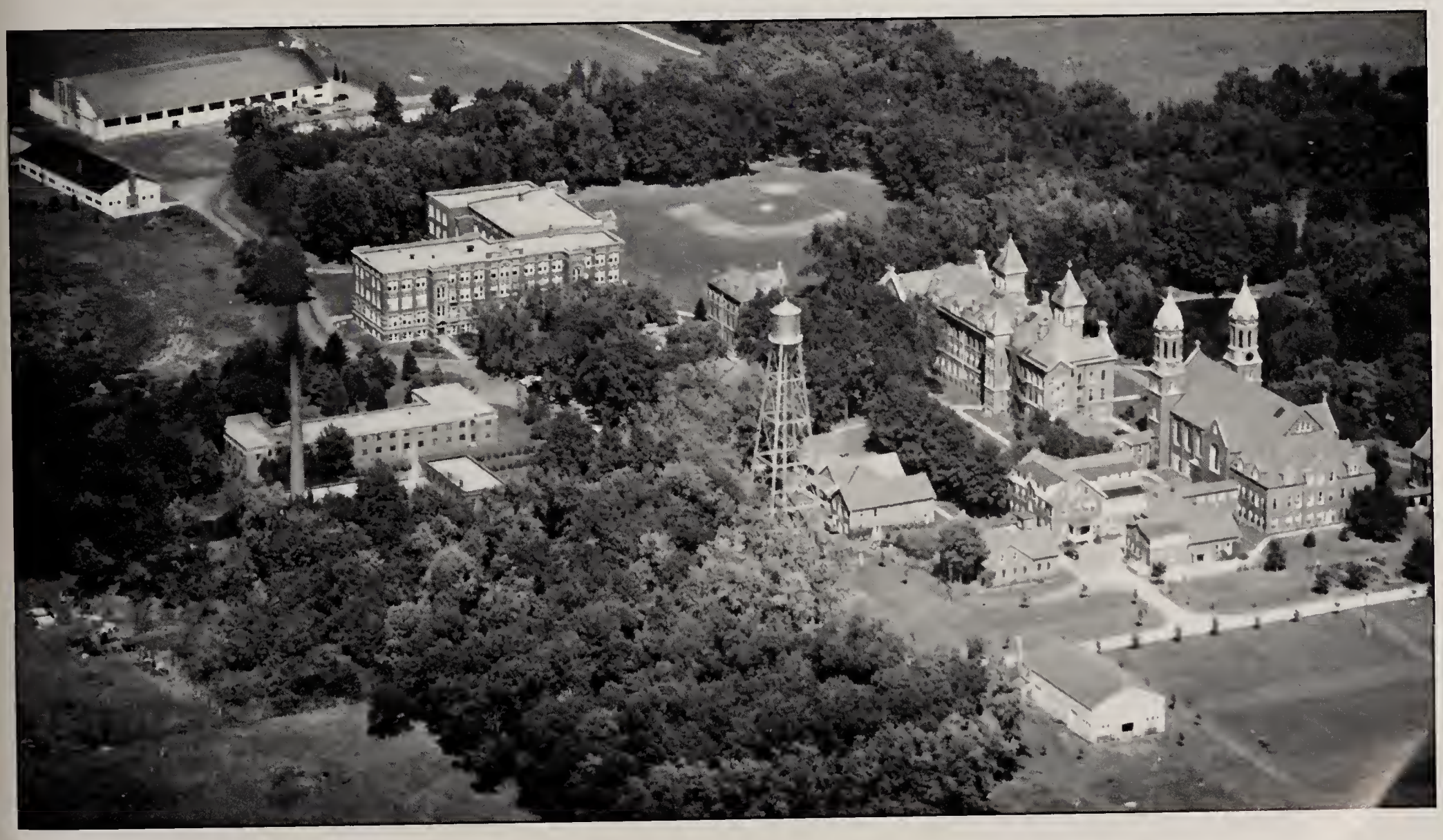
11. Potatoes were generally grown in a separate, larger field. Here Brother Anthony Bade, College farm manager, 1911-1936, is digging up potatoes, which the seminarians [not in the photograph] were busily putting into sacks. The temptation to start potato throwing fights could not always be resisted.

12. This is another view of the buildings around 1950. The present C.PP.S. Dining Room and the St. Gaspar Center above it had





Top to bottom:
10. Seminarians Working in Garden
11. Harvesting Potatoes
12. Air View, 1950





13. Chapel Dining Room

not yet filled in the empty space between the Chapel and the building west of it. Also, the present carpenter shop in the foreground can be seen. It was a war surplus building acquired in the late 1940's.

13. Finally, the entire area below the Chapel was devoted to dining rooms. This one, for the lay students, continued to be used by the freshmen and sophomores for a few years after the completion of Halleck Student Center in 1963. Now this space is used for professors' offices.

In the olden days, the students ate family style, that is, they all arrived at one time, stood at the places assigned to them, and did not sit down until prayers had been completed.

The "head table" can be seen in the background. It was occupied by the priest prefect and a brother assistant.

One can assume that eating was done in a civilized manner.

In 1946, the student body had grown to the point that family style eating was replaced by the cafeteria system in which the students were served as they entered.

The C.PP.S. priests, brothers, and seminarians had their individual dining rooms below the south end of the Chapel. They ate in silence while one person [often a seminarian] read to them from some religious book during the meal.

It is striking how segregated the dining services were. There was a total of seven dining rooms, the large one for the lay students [here], a smaller one for the C.PP.S. seminarians, one for the faculty [priests], one for the brothers, one for the sisters, one for the lay employees, and one for guests.

14. Lay students dined in style in those days. Not only did they have table cloths and cloth napkins, but the C.PP.S. seminarians regularly waited table for them, that is, they brought the food in from the kitchen.

This picture shows them in their usual

14. Serving Table





Left:
15. Board Room
Below:
16. William L. Downard Faculty Club

garb, that is, a cassock with a white apron. The seminarian to the extreme right became Father Walter Pax, whose service to the College, 1929-1954, has already been described.

15. Today, the south part of the old dining area under the Chapel is divided into three parts: the Ray Ziegman Memorial Board of Trustees Room [pictured here] on the west side, the William Downard Faculty Clubroom on the east, and an auxiliary dining area in between.

The Board of Trustees Room is very attractive. Shown here is a meeting attended by several trustees. Standing is Philip J. Wilhelm, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Seated in the foreground from left to right one can identify Wayne Firestone, retired president of First of America Bank in Rensselaer; Dr. Kenneth Ahler, an alumnus, local physician and trustee; Father Bernard Meiring, Executive Vice President of the College; Ray Merritt, alumnus and president of the Alumni Board; Father Robert Schreiter, alumnus and professor at Catholic Theological Union in Chicago; and John Nichols, Vice President for Academic Affairs.

The pictures on the walls are of members of the College Board of Trustees.

16. The William L. Downard Faculty Club occupies the area once used for the priests' dining room. It was installed in 1985 and consists of a kitchenette, a lounge, and a conference room. Dr. Downard's wife, Sue, is shown entering the lounge from the kitchenette. Professor Mike Davis stands directly behind her.



17. William L. Downard was an alumnus of 1963 and a member of the history faculty from 1969 until his death in 1984. It was a tragic death, not only in that he was young and talented, but he had just become Vice President for Academic Affairs. A memorial fund was raised on the occasion of his death to provide for the Faculty Club.



17. William L. Downard

The Water Tower







Above:
2. New Bathrooms
Left:
3. The "Outhouse"

1. Water Tower

1. In 1911, Father Seifert added the final touch to the College skyline, the water tower. It cost $9000, a small sum when one considers that it costs that much to paint it today. The tower stands 170 feet tall and holds 50,000 gallons of water.

This is the earliest photograph of the water tower, for one can see the carpenter shop [computer center] just being completed. The new water tower replaced an earlier wooden tank in the south attic of the Ad Building.

2. The immediate benefit of the new tower for the students was the installation of new wash rooms and toilets in the Ad Building basement. This one was for the lay students. Of course, that did not guarantee that there would always be plenty of hot water. In olden days, people were far more conservation-minded than we give them credit for. Heat was turned down and lights turned off at night as late as the 1950's.

3. The water tower ended one long endured annoyance. Students no longer had to run outdoors into the unheated "privy" or outhouse [extreme right on this picture]. One early alumnus found this unheated outhouse to have been the most undesirable feature of his college experience. Another alumnus, a religious,



Top to bottom:
4. Reflecting Pond with Fountain
5 and 6. Harvesting Ice

recalled that it was his job to clean the facility. Predictably, it had two entrances, the north door for the lay students and the south door for the religious. Father Rufus Esser in later years loved to recall how the lawn was always more luxuriant at the site of the old "privy."

4. The new water tower directly affected the reflecting pond. Up to 1912, the pond had only a small island in the center with a circle of rocks around it. Here is a picture of the first fountain, which consisted of a circular slab of cement. The pond was cemented at the same time, making it desirable for swimming.

5 and 6. Clean water also provided cleaner ice for the College ice house. It was only in 1922 that the College kitchen acquired its first refrigerator. Each winter the seminarians were detailed to cut ice on the pond into square slabs up to a foot in thickness, load them on a horse-drawn wagon, and convey them to the ice house.

7. The ice house had a double wall filled with sawdust, each layer of ice separated from the other by another layer of sawdust. Ice was available for making ice cream and cold drinks throughout the summer.









Above:
7. Ice House
Right:
8. Pumping Station

8. The quality of the water remained a problem. Ever since 1904, when the second powerhouse was built, the principal well produced sulfur water. This caused no health problems [although some maintained that they became bald because of it], but it emitted an offensive odor and taste. People described it as resembling rotten eggs. The new fountain helped to waft the offensive odor over the campus. Most people soon became accustomed to sulfur water, but finicky ones resorted to the several hand pump wells on the campus for drinking water.

The sulfur water problem was solved in 1945 when a new and deeper well was sunk in the present location of the wells about a quarter of a mile west of the campus. This is one of the three wells which together can pump 600 gallons a minute.

9. As the tallest structure on the campus, the water tower, provided a challenge for the daring. Photographs of the campus were soon shot from the tower.

One of the daring climbers was Father Ildephonse Rapp, professor of speech and drama, 1904 to 1949 [minus a five year intermission in the 1930's]. He climbed the tower each year on his birthday, June 16. Once on top, he would pause, and then walk around the cat walk to survey and enjoy the view of the countryside through his binoculars. He continued this annual ritual until 1952, his 75th birthday, when his religious superior forbade further birthday excursions. He was an obedient man and climbed it one day before his birthday, but it was the last time.

Below:
9. Water Tower Challenged



Here Father Rapp is seen standing west of the Ad Building, pointing up to the tower that he had surmounted so often. He reached an age one day short of 96 years.





Above:
10 and 11. "Silver Bullets"

10 and 11. But practices that faculty put aside the students soon took up, surreptitiously, of course. The occasion was St. Patrick's Day. The brave climbers would leave behind a green banner as proof of their achievement. Later, they used green spray paint.

Once, in 1964, the student prank caused a near riot when the College night watchman, Devere Malone "Silver Bullets," fired his gun into the air to get the student climbers to descend. The pictures here reflect the students' protest to this interruption of their "hallowed" tradition.



Above:
12. "Love"

12. The water tower ladder is now partially covered with metal sheeting, making the ascent all but impossible, but not totally so, as this latest picture shows.

Science Hall





Right:
1. Father Hugo Lear, Fourth President
Above:
2. Science Hall Viewed from Water Tower

1. The year 1913 marked the end of the Father Seifert era. For twenty-two years "Daddy" Seifert had planned and implemented his idea of a College. At the age of 56, he retired to spend the remainder of his life as a convent chaplain with the Precious Blood Sisters in Ohio.

Father Benedict Boebner, who served as president in Father Seifert's absence, 1899 to 1902, left the College in the latter year. In 1916, he became editor of the Precious Blood Society's *Messenger*, a post he held until 1933. After a few more years spent as a convent chaplain, he died February 7, 1937, at the age of 77. Father Seifert followed him in death December 16, 1937, at the age of 80.

Father Hugo [Hugh] Lear, who shall be counted as the fourth president, served only three years, 1913-1916. He was an unlikely candidate for the office, having been an itinerant barber before studying for the priesthood. He was ordained in 1899 at the age of 34 and assigned directly to Saint Joseph's College.

2. Externally, the most important event during Father Lear's three year term was the building of Science Hall, more precisely, the front [east] part of Science Hall, as shown on this picture. The west wing was added in 1936.

The reader will recall that the "Old Gym" was destroyed by fire on April 2, 1914, just after having been enlarged. Science Hall was at once built in its place. The planning was largely the work of Father Ignatius Wagner, Father Lear's young asistant.

The old barns were still adjacent to the College, probably relics of the orphanage farm.

3. Just as the raising of the "Old Gym" caused great excitement, so did the erection of this new, larger, fireproof building that replaced it. Science Hall was built virtually on the site of the "Old Gym," but somewhat farther



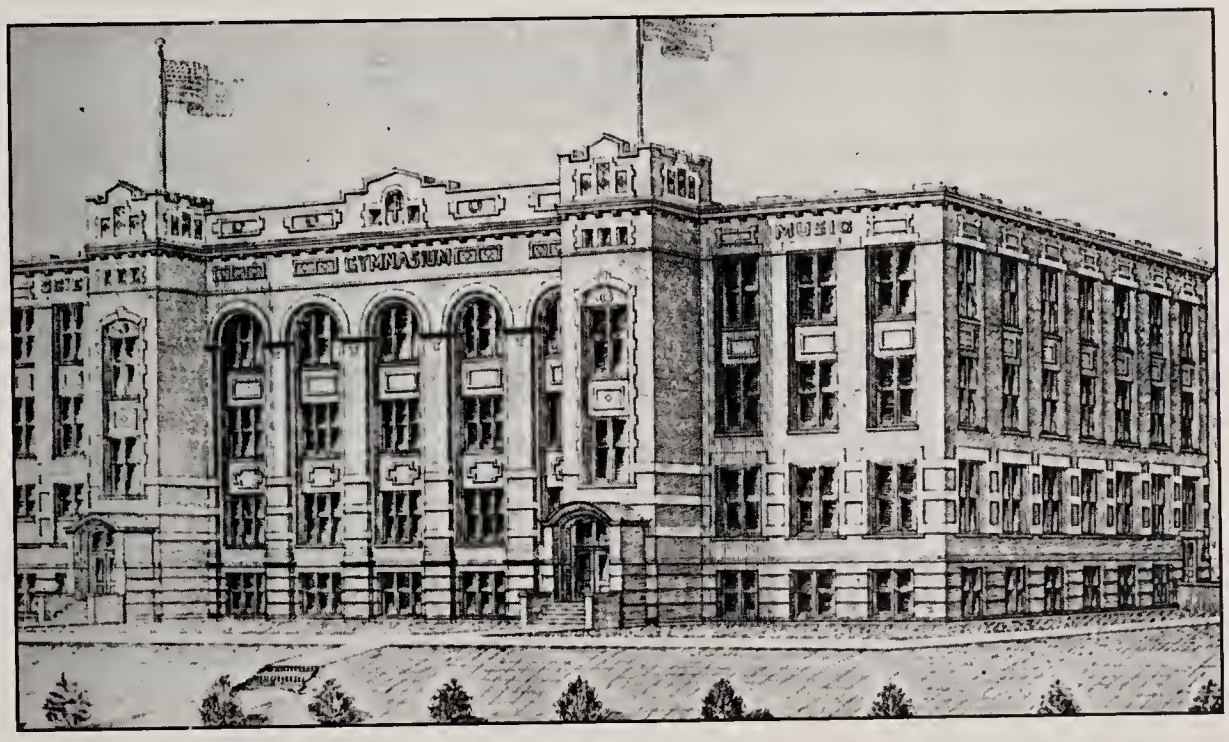
Left:
3. Construction of Science Hall
Below:
4. Artist's Sketch of Science Hall
5. Basketball Floor

removed from Gaspar Hall and the Brotherhouse, which had luckily escaped the ravages of the fire.

4. Science Hall was built on a grander scale than the "Old Gym." Notable were the three words set in stone over the front facade, SCIENCE, GYMNASIUM, MUSIC, as seen in this preliminary sketch.

There was some confusion as to what name to give the new building. The College Catalog of 1915-1916 called it the "Concert Hall-Gymnasium." On picture postcards, however, it was called "Gymnasium-Alumni Hall Building." Maybe the alumni recalled the sports tradition with greater affection than the academic or musical achievements. In any case, the alumni paid for the seating in the auditorium and some of the stage property. The rest of the cost was borne by the Society of the Precious Blood. Eventually, the name Science Hall came to predominate because of the laboratories in the building.

Science Hall measured 190 by 70 feet with four full floors. The cost was $115,000, exceeding that of the Chapel. The cost reflected somewhat the rise in prices resulting from the beginning of World War I.





A. GYMNASIUM

5. A new basketball floor occupied the two bottom floors of the center of the building. It remained there until the library replaced the area in 1946 and created two floors out of it.

The basketball floor measured 80 by 50 feet, with galleries for spectators on three sides. The north and east walls were decorated with pictures of past teams and other scenes of interest.

6. The basketball hoops were on the south and north walls with little room for a player to run beyond the playing line on any side. Impact absorbing mats were hung up to prevent injury.

7. There is every indication that enthusiasm for sports was greater during the 1910's and 1920's than it is today, even though today's teams are presumably superior.

The entire student body was divided into leagues of teams according to age, and the climactic contest was the one between the best of the lay students versus the best of the religious. Above that was a team called the College "Reps" [Representative Team] which played outside schools.

The team pictured here, 1918-1919, played at least four outside schools. The tall lad in the center was Ferdinand Wellman, the star, who went to Purdue and played four more years and became captain of the team. The man to the right was the coach, "Butch" Lear. Father Albin Scheidler [Athletic Director 1914-1923], recalled that coaching was not a formal assignment. An outsider was occasionally invited to teach the team the finer points of the game.

8. The first regular coach hired by the College was Thomas Radican, 1922-1925. After that, intercollegiate sports were interrupted during the years when the College was strictly a preparatory seminary, 1925-1932.

With the readmittance of lay students in 1932, the College began to field true varsity teams. This time the coach was Raymond DeCook, 1932-1938. During these years the team was called the "Cardinals," one of the school's colors. The colors cardinal and purple go back to at least 1910.

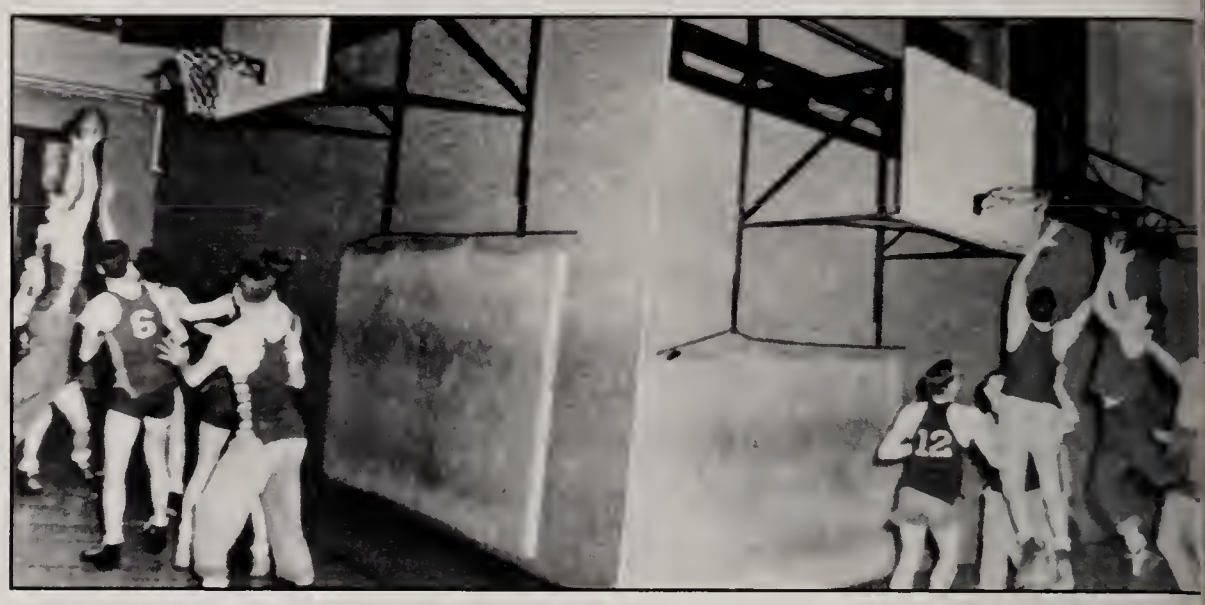
Richard Scharf was an outstanding athlete. He joined the athletic department as coach in 1939, a term that lasted until his retirement in 1981.

Albert Ottenweller is presently bishop of Steubenville, Ohio.

This team did not fare very well, winning only 6 games out of 17. Yet its defeat of

Below:
6. Wall Mats

7. Basketball Team, 1919







8. Varsity Team , 1934-35
[Left to right, top row: Joseph Leuterman, John Downey, Albert Van Nevel, Albert Ottenweller, Robert Hatton, Cyril Gaffney, Edward Hession, Raymond DeCook (coach); bottom row: James O'Connor, Edward Andres, Richard Scharf, Eugene Beeler]

Valparaiso University on December 20, 1934, was a memorable event. Although St. Joe's trailed 5-11 at the half, they kept Valpo scoreless throughout the second half to win 16-11.



Left:
9. College Auditorium
Below:
10. Cast of Players, 1920's

9. The two floors above the basketball floor are taken up by the Auditorium. It is 60 feet long by 66 feet wide. The stage measures 37 feet at the proscenium and is 24 feet deep. The seating capacity was advertised as 720, which included the seats in the balcony, many of which have since been removed.



10. The Auditorium has been the scene of many stirring events. One thinks in the first instance of the plays produced by Columbian Literary Society. There were in addition two other societies, the Newman Club [for high school students] and somewhat later the Curtain Club [for the C.PP.S. seminarians].

Older alumni recall the name of Father Ildephonse Rapp, seen here on the extreme left, top row. He was director of dramatics from 1914 to 1933. He was not only a competent director, but an excellent performer. Even in his 70's and 80's, when he was invited to present pieces he had performed years before, he did them from memory and never failed to impress even the most jaded students. He continued teaching "elocution" [public speaking] from 1938 until his retirement in 1949.



Left:
11. Men in Women's Roles

11. Although there was a preference for plays by Catholic authors on religious subjects,



Right:
12. Moliere's "The Miser" [L. to r.: Howard Cummings, Ralph Cappuccilli, John Riley, Janet Brushnahan, Helen Feldhaus, and Joan Nesius]



Left:
13. The Cast of "Cinderella", 1990

Shakespeare's plays were also performed. One of the inconveniences was the lack of women students. In fact, the College did not allow guest actresses until 1939.

Here is a cast in which male students were obviously playing female roles. The title of the play was "For the Love of Johnny," produced by the Newman Club in 1927. It told a happily ending story about two orphans.

12. Plays continued to be produced by the Columbian Literary Society until 1947. A memorable treat that year was the staging of Moliere's "The Miser". Student Ralph Cappuccilli gave a stellar performance in the leading role. It was his senior year and he was the last president of the Society. The director was Father Lawrence Heiman.

In the following year Father Heiman changed the Society's name to the "Columbian Players," the name that has lasted to the present. The reason for changing the name was because the Society had limited its activities to drama. Its other traditional activities such as public speaking, debating, and writing had been taken over by other organizations.

13. The Columbian Players continued to produce two plays a year. The 1950's saw memorable productions under the direction of Ralph Cappuccilli, some of which were musicals. By the 1970's student interest and attendance at College events had begun to wane, but the Columbian Players continued their efforts despite smaller audiences.

By the spring of 1990, when Rodgers and





Hammerstein's "Cinderella" was produced, the Columbian Players were again performing for full houses three evenings in a row. A large part of the audience consisted of people from the surrounding community. The leading roles were played by Anne Mason [Cinderella] and Seth Johnson [the prince] shown in the center of the picture. The director was Professor John Rahe who joined the College faculty in 1985.

14. The College orchestra experienced good years in the 1920's and 1930's.

15. The band also used the stage for its concerts as shown here in 1920. Father Rapp with his trusty trumpet appears on the extreme right. Orchestra and band not only gave concerts, but performed for other events, the former for plays and graduation, the latter for sports events and parades.

16. The band very early began to march and perform at sports events. Originally, the lawn east of Science Hall was used for football games, as the lines here show. This is presumably a half-time performance around 1920.



17. The College band had a rebirth in the late 1950's with the arrival of a noted director and composer, Adam P. Lesinsky, 1958-1966, who had begun his career with the famous John Philip Sousa Band. Here the band poses after

Top to bottom:
14. College Orchestra on Stage
15. College Band on Stage
16. College Band Outdoors



Right:
17. College Concert Band, 1961





Left:
18. College Band in Wrigley Field

Above:
19. Fibber McGee and Molly

a spring concert in 1961. Professor Lesinksy is standing at the left.

18. The College Band reached its moment of glory on November 8, 1971, when it was televised in Wrigley Field during the pre-game and half-time shows as guest of the Chicago Bears in their game with the San Francisco Forty-Niners. The College band numbered 107 and was directed by Gary E. Smith, who directed the band, 1968-1972.

19. A memorable event occurred in the College auditorium April 15, 1948, when the College bestowed honorary Doctor of Laws degrees on the husband-wife radio team, Fibber McGee and Molly [James and Marian Jordan]. Here Father Henry Lucks, president, is placing the hood on Mr. Jordan. Father Walter Pax, Dean of Studies, is assisting him.

This extraordinary event was occasioned by the work of the National Press Commission of the National Federation of Catholic College Students, headquartered at Saint Joseph's. It had been conducting a nationwide poll on the seventeen leading radio-comedy shows. Fibber McGee and Molly topped the list in the moral values it reflected, while Bob Hope with his raunchy humor generally ended up at the bottom. The conferral of the degrees was broadcast nationwide, giving the College considerable exposure.

Saint Joseph's College granted a total of 129 honorary degrees as of 1990. The first was granted to its own Father Maurice Ehlringer, professor of French, 1911-1940.





Left:
20. Graduation, 1940
Above:
21. Dr. John Nichols

20. For forty years, 1916 to 1956, graduation exercises were normally held in the Auditorium. This one, in June 1948, was a historic one, for it included the last graduating class of the high school or academy department. They numbered 44 and appear in the picture without hoods. In front of them were the 25 college graduates, over 20 of whom were World War II veterans. The faculty regularly occupied the stage. A quick count will show that there were more faculty than college graduates. The college department was just recovering from the war.

The man in the light-colored suit was the commencement speaker, Henry Contant, of the class of 1913 and President of the Alumni Association. The recipient of the honorary degree was Bishop Clement Geiger, standing to Mr. Contant's left. Bishop Geiger is a Precious Blood missionary of the German Province who had spent 15 years in the Xingu River area of Brazil. The occasion for the honor was his elevation to the rank of bishop.

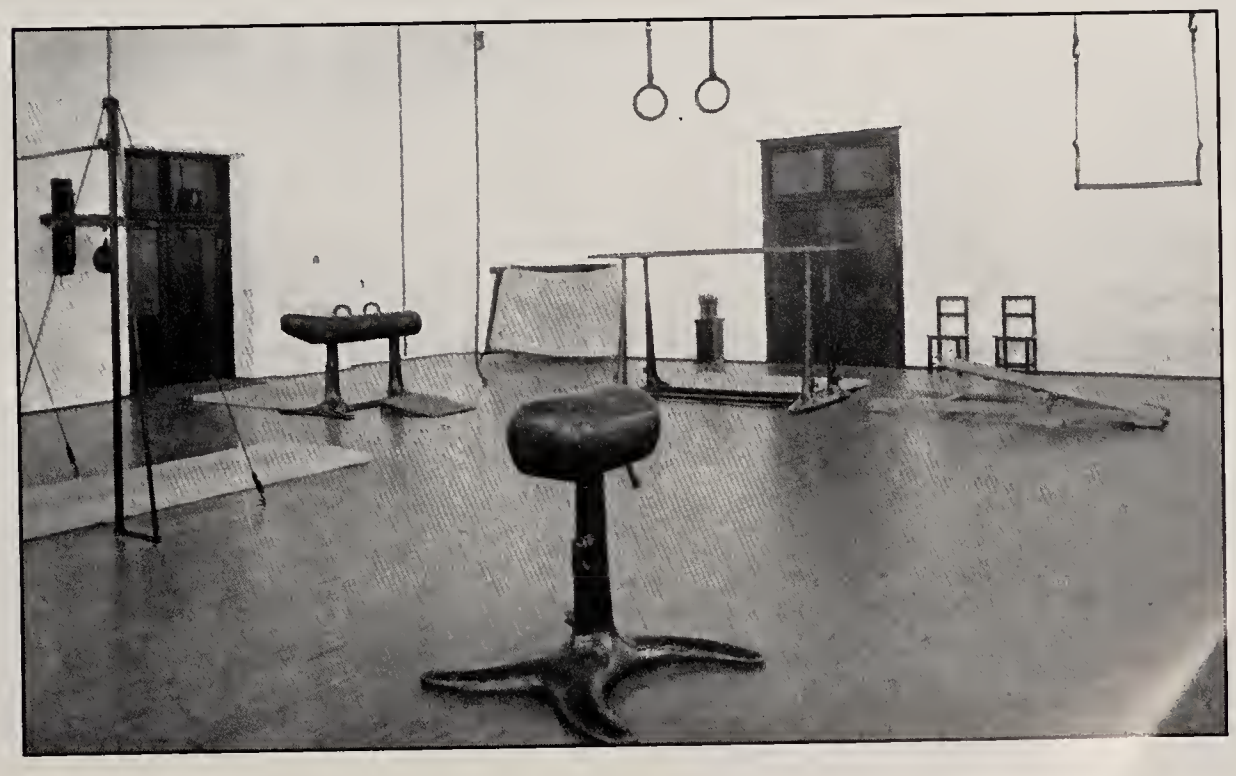
21. Alumni who entered the College after 1969 will identify the Auditorium chiefly with the Core Program introduced that year. Although the first coordinator was Father William Kramer, it was Dr. John Nichols whose name has become identified with it, not only for his many years as coordinator and enthusiastic promoter, both inside and outside the College, but as one of its most capable lecturers. He joined the faculty in 1968 and became Vice President for Academic Affairs in 1984.

Luckily, the Auditorium had been remodeled two years previously, in 1967, when the hard seats were replaced by the present upholstered ones with their collapsible writing desks. Actually, classes were already being held in the auditorium when, e.g., Father Rudolph Bierberg conducted religion classes there. Classrooms were becoming too small for the large required general education courses.

B. MUSIC

22. The east half of the two lower floors of the MUSIC wing of Science Hall was devoted to gymnastics. If one is amazed at all the body

22. Turner Club Room







Above:
23. Father A. Scheidler
Right:
24. Turner Club, 1920

building equipment in Raleigh Hall today, he might recall that former generations were concerned with physical fitness, too.

23. Father Albin Scheidler gave enthusiastic support to gymnastics. According to his own account, he took to gymnastics because he had been the "weakling" in his family, a point that is hardly credible to anyone who knew him. He was ordained in 1910 and was immediately assigned to Saint Joseph's College. Gymnastics had been popular all along, even before the "Old Gym" had been built in 1904. But Father Scheidler took special interest in it, took some lessons in gymnastics with a Turner Verein in Indianapolis, and made it into a major College activity. He was also Athletic Director during those years, which meant that he practically coached all College sports. From 1918 through 1920 his basketball team won 21 games in succession, an all-time record.

After 1925, Father Scheidler became business manager of the College, which included the difficult years of the Great Depression. He was a man with great energy and foresight, but also a tough manager with a sharp temper.

24. The Turner Club era peaked in 1920. As Father Scheidler described it many years later, "One year, we put on 14 public performances. I can remember Father Ildephonse Rapp playing in the band. The band played during the entire performance and we'd have people crowded into every available seat. We had a regular circus there."



Above:
25. Turner Club Clowns
Opposite:
29. Library Reading Room

25. An extension to gymnastics were the clowns, a part of every performance. A high point in the Turner era was the Club's performance at the dedication of a new building at Alexian Brothers Hospital in Chicago.

The gymnastics room was finally converted into dormitory space in the late forties.







Left:
28. Practice Room with Piano

Above:
26. Band Room
27. Practice Room

In the fifties it became classrooms, and eventually part of the library, as it is today.

26. The third floor of Science Hall north was devoted entirely to music. There has been little perceptible remodeling since 1915. This is the band room in the early days. Now the band practices on the floor above.

27. These were two of the 15 small rooms for individual practice. They are professors' offices today. The larger room to the right was used for vocal training. It contained the old pipe organ that had served in the Ad Building chapel.



28. This piano photographed before 1920 may still be in service in the same room today. What has been added in recent years are the air conditioners in each practice room window.

29. The top floor of the north wing housed the College's first central library. Father Alex Linneman, 1915-1931, was the first librarian. He introduced the Dewey Decimal System of book arrangement.

The library was created by bringing together the books from the various club libraries, espe-

cially those of the Columbian Literary Society, which had the largest collection. In 1915, when the library opened, it had 10,000 volumes.

The library was divided into two large rooms. The east room contained the stacks, the west the reading room, for students generally read library books there rather than in their study halls. At first the reading room had one sole dictionary. In the 1930's, when this picture was taken, it had several encyclopedias and some magazines and could also be called a reference room. One would assume that the music department beneath provided soothing background music for the readers.

The library remained in this area until 1940.

C. SCIENCE

30. The south wing of Science Hall featured the science laboratories. Beginning with the top [fourth] floor, the science or chemistry





Above:
30. Science Lecture Room
Right:
31. Physics Laboratory

lecture room with its banked seats remains unchanged since 1915, except that the seats have been renewed recently. The same was true of the chemistry stock room and the freshman chemistry laboratory until 1990.

31. On the third floor there have been great changes. In 1915, there were two large science rooms. The one on the west side was this physics laboratory. It is now replaced by three small rooms with part of the space converted into an open area so as to enlarge the entrance area to the Auditorium.

The physics laboratory was transferred to the ground floor in the west addition to Science Hall in 1936.

32. To the east was the biology laboratory. In 1936, this laboratory was likewise transferred to the new west wing of the building.

In the 1950's the biology laboratory pictured here was converted [in part] into a large classroom, currently used as a computer instructional room.

33. The second floor, now the library reference room, housed the student club rooms. The principal one was the Raleigh Club, reserved for the older students who were privileged to smoke. It occupied roughly the space now taken up by the west half of the reference room. The entrance was by a stairway now hidden behind the clock in the reference room.

34. The shower facilities for the athletic area were located in what is now the eastern part of the library reference room. These shower stalls were highly praised, for they had "marble partitions and red mastic floors" and individual dressing rooms.

The barbershop was also in this area. The toilets were directly below the barbershop, where they still are today.







Top to bottom:
32. Biology Laboratory
33. Raleigh Club Room
34. Shower Room



Right:
35. Raleigh Club Members
Below:
36. Early Raleigh Club Room





37. Early Raleigh Club Orchestra

35. The Raleigh Club began in 1896, when the College allowed older students [18] with written parental permission to smoke in designated places and times, but never cigarettes until the 1930's. The term derived from Sir Walter Raleigh, which was also a brand of pipe tobacco popular at the time. Shown here is a group of Raleigh Hall Club members in the early 1920's.

36. The Raleigh Club was housed successively in the Ad Building, Gaspar Hall, the "Old Gym," and finally in Science Hall. The club broke up in the 1940's when everyone was allowed to smoke, but the name was perpetuated in Raleigh Hall [student center].

With the years, extra features were added besides ash trays. This picture, taken before 1920, shows a piano, magazine rack, and a gramophone. In the 1920's a radio was added. Of course, pool tables and other game facilities soon were added. This is not to say that such facilities were denied other students. Raleigh Club members were simply an elite group.

37. There was a long tradition of Raleigh Club orchestras, which preferred contemporary music over the classical or semiclassical pieces performed by the College orchestra. These club orchestras generally performed for their own membership.

This jazz orchestra, in 1924, reflected the "Roaring Twenties" and tried to be more "contemporary" than its predecessors. It called itself "Speed Meier's Collegeville Syncopators". Student Richard Meier, saxophonist, is standing next to the sousaphonist.



38. Raleigh Club Orchestra, 1935
[L. to r., top row: George Muresan, Francis McCarthy, Edward Zukowski, Ambrose Heiman, Norman Heckman, James O'Grady, Rudolph Bierberg, Donald Foohey, Henry Martin (Director). Bottom row: Michael Pachowiak, George Heinzen, William Stack, Thomas Growney, Edward Maziarz]



38. In 1925 the C.PP.S. seminarians also joined the Raleigh Club and soon dominated the orchestra. Several in this 1935 group became priest faculty members of the College, e.g., Ambrose Heiman in philosophy 1969-1980, Norman Heckman in chemistry 1940-1980, Rudolph Bierberg in religion 1958-1980, Edward Maziarz in philosophy 1942-1964, and Henry "Pepper" Martin in education, 1940-1962. The orchestra adopted the name, "Little Red Peppers."

39. In 1940 came a major alteration. The library, which was until then above the music department, was transferred to the area that is now identical with the reference room in the present library. The club rooms were moved into north Science.

The head librarian was Father Gerard Lutkemeier, 1937-1941. He remained on as a faithful assistant librarian until 1966. He never ceased to amaze students by his uncanny memory of where every book was shelved.

40. The removal of the basketball floor in 1946 allowed the library to make a major expansion. This work began with Father Clarence Schuerman, the first to hold a library science degree. His term of service was relatively brief, 1941-1952, and plagued with ill health. But, the library's transformation was largely his work. By 1952, Saint Joseph's could boast of having as large a collection of books and journals and being as up-to-date as any small college library in the country. From 1941 to 1952, the library holdings increased from 20,000 to 52,000 volumes, and subscriptions from 100 to 350 journals.

41. An attractive feature was the study or reading carrels that lined the walls of the ground floor of the library. The 1950's witnessed heavy student use of the library largely





Above left:
39. Father Gerard Lutkemeier
Above:
40. Father Clarence Schnerman
Left:
41. Library Carrel

because of the research requirements of some of the general education courses, particularly the freshman course, "Development of Western Institutions", introduced by Joseph Druse, 1949-1953, and Father Joseph Scheuer, 1946-1960. Honors papers required of seniors also made for heavy use of the library.

42. Father Charles Banet, now president of the College, began his career at the College as librarian. Under his tenure, 1952-1965, the library continued to expand, doubling the number of volumes to 100,000 and almost tripling the periodical collection to 1,000.

Father Banet was the first librarian to recruit and train lay help. The first female secretary, seen here, was Mrs. Grace Mihalov, wife of Joseph Mihalov, class of '57. His office has been replaced by the reading lounge.

43. By 1990, the library crew had grown from two assistants to nine. Audrey Merriman has been on the library staff since 1960, a total of 30 years and still counting.

The biggest challenge facing the library in recent years has been the problem of space. From occupying only one floor at the south end of the building in 1940, the library has enlarged its "empire" to occupy all of the two lower floors of the original building. In 1989 a MultiLIS computer system was installed to facilitate library cataloguing services that were previously performed manually.

44. Exciting things do occasionally happen even in libraries. Such occurred during the night of October 31, 1965, when a valuable painting was stolen. The painting was attributed to the Renaissance Italian artist Giovanni Bellini called "The Virgin and Child with St. Nicholas of Bari and a Donor." It had been donated to the College in 1961 by Bohumir Kryl, a Chicago musician famous for his all-women orchestra. Valued at $350,000, the painting was located behind a locked glass display case facing the library work room. The F.B.I. located it 14 months later. A later assessment of the painting placed its value closer to $20,000. In any case, the College and its library gained worldwide publicity at the time, for it was thought to have been the second largest art theft in history.



Top to bottom:
42. Father Charles Banet
43. Library Personnel, 1990
[L. to r.: Brother Jerome Korba, C.PP.S., Betty Clites, Allen Wortley, Lydia Kennedy, Audrey Merriman, Robert Vigeant (head librarian since 1975), Carla Luzadder, Laura Swart, Jody Taylor (reference librarian) and Jay Blackhall]
44. Great Painting Heist





The College Farm



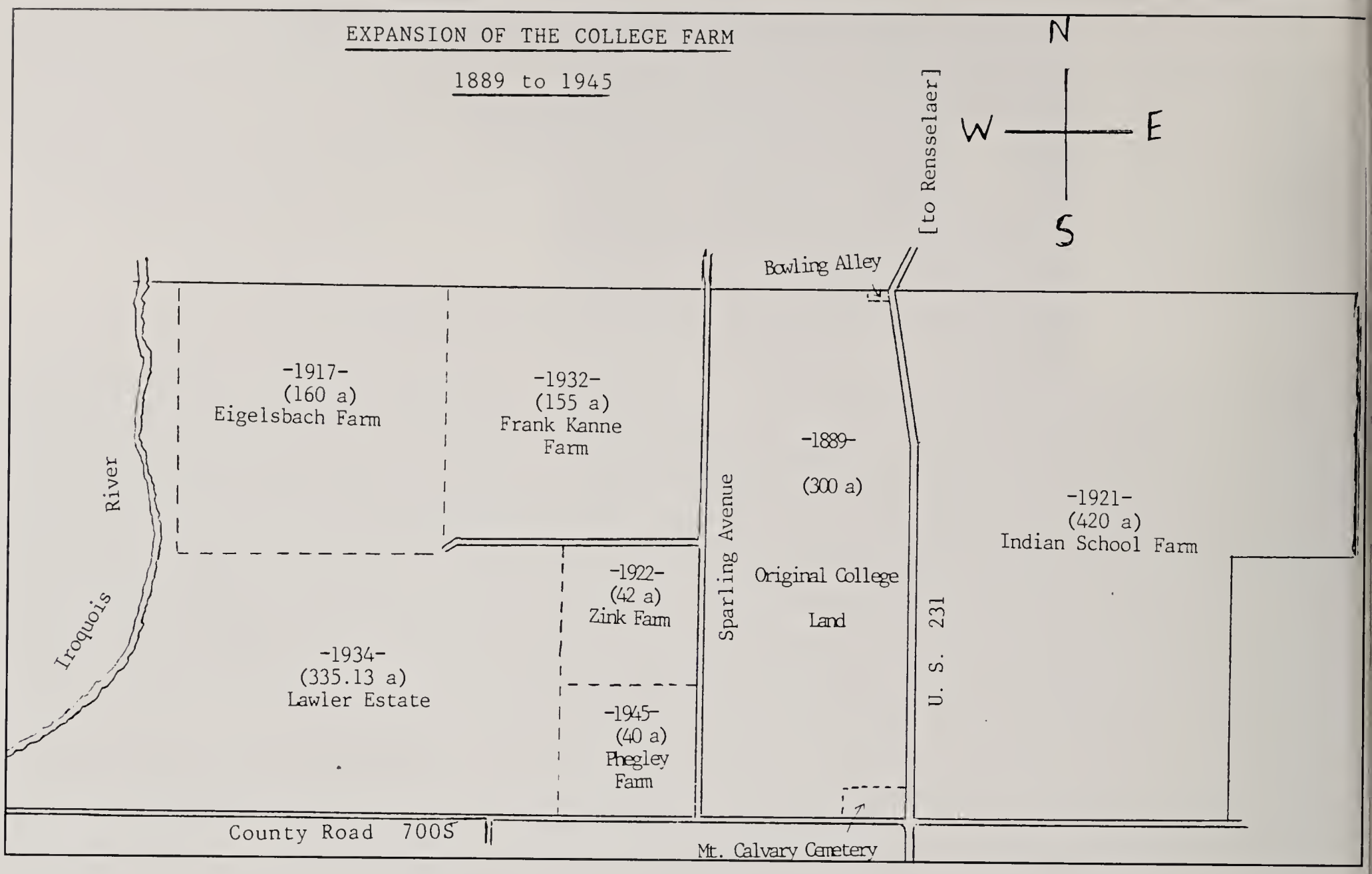
Right:
1. Father Ignatius Wagner, Fifth President
Above:
2. The Campus, 1916

1. Father Ignatius Wagner was president of the College, 1916-1925. His predecessor, Father Lear, spent his remaining years as a convent chaplain. He died May 15, 1932, age 67.

Father Wagner, like Father Seifert, was an influential man in the Society of the Precious Blood. Born in Coldwater, Ohio, 1883, he was the first president to have been a student at Saint Joseph's College, 1898-1904, and he was the first member of the Society in America to have had the privilege of earning a graduate degree, a doctorate in chemistry from Catholic University in Washington, D. C. in 1912.

Father Wagner's influence on the College extended beyond his years as president. When Father Lear became president in 1913, Father





3. Growth of the College Farm

Wagner was already in many ways the director of the College. It was he who supervised the building of Science Hall, introduced science courses with laboratory work, and reshaped the administration and the academic curriculum, as the catalogs reveal. He also began to send promising priest-teachers to graduate school.

In 1917, he had the high school department of the College accredited with North Central Association. This was not much to Father Seifert's liking. He would have preferred to have kept the College independent of non-Catholic organizations. Moreover, this would attract more students with secular callings, which he felt was detrimental for those preparing for the priesthood. That this criticism was widely shared will become evident in a later chapter.

After his term as president, Father Wagner became Provincial of the Society of the Precious Blood, a post he held for twelve years, 1926-1938. As Provincial, he was also chairman of the College Board of Trustees, thereby extending his influence on the school.

2. This is an artist's view of the College campus in 1916. By 1911, the water tower had been built. The walk behind the Ad Building led, left to right, from the laundry past the carpenter shop and powerhouse, past Dwenger Hall and then between Gaspar Hall and the Brotherhouse to Science Hall.

Attention is called to the 110 foot flagstaff erected in 1909 and the band stand, erected in 1913. The same flagstaff is now standing in front of Halleck Student Center, but it lost about half its original height.

3. Father Wagner's most tangible contribution to the College was the enlargement and modernization of the College farm. When he became president in 1916, the College owned only the original 320 acres that Bishop Dwenger had donated. By 1938, 22 years later, the College farm had grown almost to the size shown on this map. Only the 40 acre Phegley farm remained to be added in 1945. This increased the College's total acreage to 1472 acres. [Land acquired by the College that is not contiguous to the College farm is not included here.]

The Acts of Incorporation provided that

the College acquire additional farm land as its needs dictate. As late as 1945, the farm operation was essential for the support of the school.

The single largest addition, namely, the 420 acre "Indian School Farm", was a gift of the Society of the Precious Blood in 1921, as will be described later. The other parcels of land were purchased by the College.

4. This delightful scene shows how close the original farm buildings were to the College. They stood roughly in the area extending north from the present powerhouse and lawn. They were close enough to the College buildings for the students to benefit from the barnyard odors. If the wind should occasionally blow from the east, then the sulfur water from the fountain would replace them.

5. This is a view of the farm buildings from the top of Science Hall. The newest of these buildings was the huge dairy barn in the upper right-hand corner, built in 1900, and which stood approximately on the site of Halleck Student Center.

6. Those who love alliteration recall that this dairy barn, reputedly the largest in Indiana, was referred to as "Benedict Boebner's Big Bank Barn." It was the only structure added during his presidency. It also points up how important the farm was to the College.







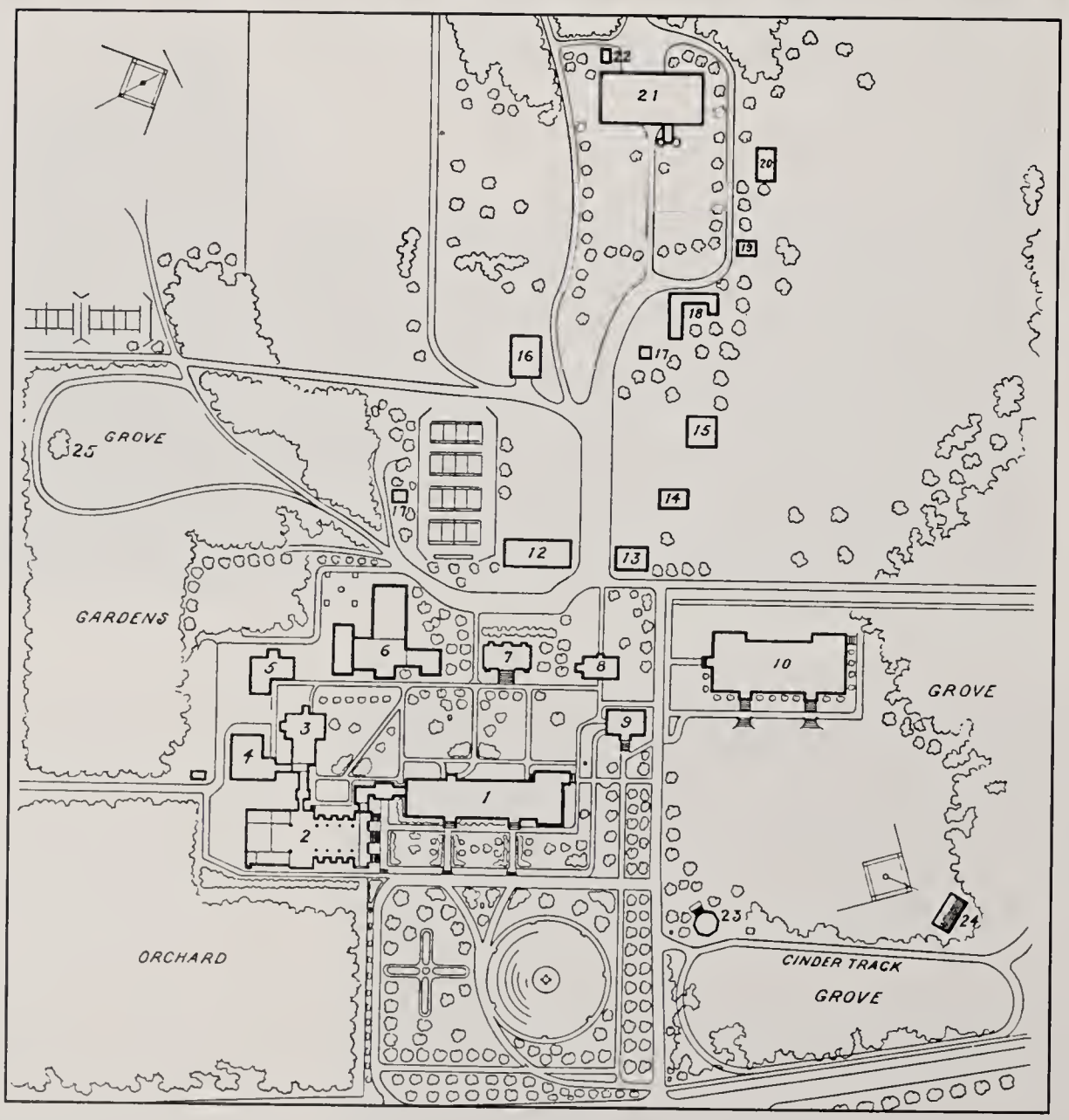
Top:
4. Farm "Atmosphere"
Middle:
6. Dairy Barn
Bottom:
5. Farm Buildings, 1915

7. Latest in Technology



7. An electric milking machine was introduced at least by 1918. The man with the beard is Brother Ferdinand Dunsche, who operated the dairy 1910-1918.

8. This plan of the College, drawn up by Father Wagner, provides an accurate picture of the campus in 1916. The principal tennis court would be replaced by the present powerhouse



8. Map of Campus, 1916

PLANS OF BUILDINGS & GROUNDS, SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

1. Main Building
2. Chapel & Dining Halls
3. Sisters' Dwelling
4. Kitchen-Storage
5. Laundry
6. Power Plant
7. Infirmary
8. Brothers' Dwelling
9. Faculty Building
10. Gymnasium-Science-Music
12.-22. Farm & Shop Buildings
23. Band Stand
24. Grandstand
25. Grotto



9. Old Tennis Courts

in 1923.

9. Here is a picture of a tennis court in the 1890's. The nets were homemade from twine. The young lad with a tie became Father Ildephonse Rapp, here dressed somewhat formally for the occasion.

10. The tennis courts were moved to their present location and have been left virtually unchanged until the present.

11. When the new powerhouse was built, 1922-1923, the early farm buildings were torn down and replaced by newer, larger ones near Sparling Avenue, as can be seen here. The barn on the left in the picture was the "horse barn," which housed ten teams of draft horses.

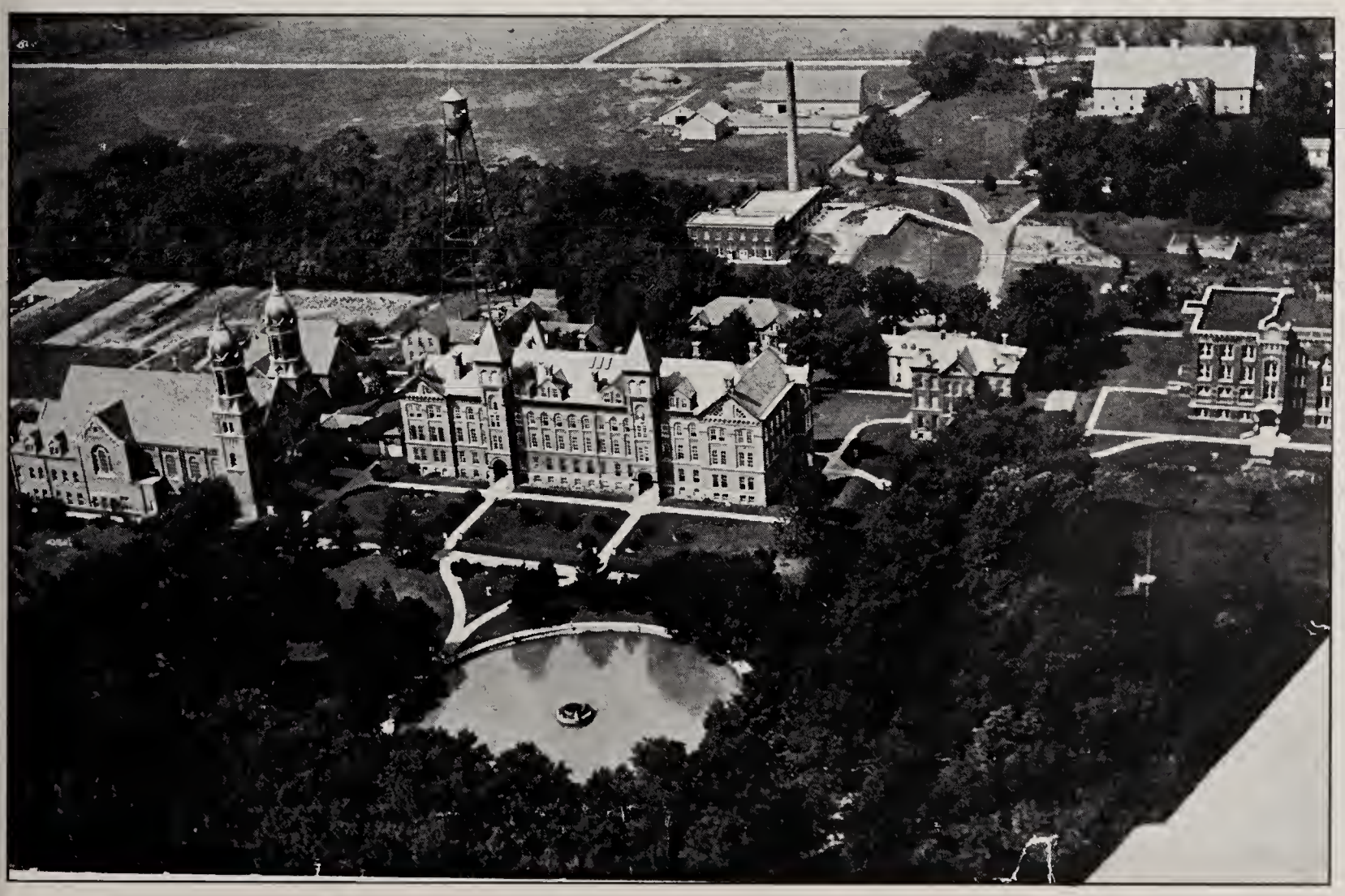
12. This aerial view shows how the campus looked from 1923 to 1936. In the latter year, a west wing was added to Science Hall.

13. With the acquisition of the Indian School Farm in 1921, the livestock operation [not the dairy] was removed from the west side









Top:
10. New Tennis Courts
Middle:
11. New Farm Buildings
13. The Drexel Farm Buildings
Bottom:
12. View of the Campus, 1930



Above:
14. Poultry House
Right:
15. George Shuster



Below:
16. Drexel Vineyard
17. Brother Tony Bade

of the College to behind Drexel Hall. This included pigs, chickens, steers, and turkeys.

The second building from the right was the College slaughter house, where farm animals were slaughtered until the late 1950's. when more stringent health regulations closed this operation.

14. This was the College hen house in 1925. It produced all the eggs required for the College tables until about 1970. The manager, George Shuster, had a formula according to which the number of animals, excluding steers, should roughly equal the number of students [or consumers] His was a constantly expanding operation.

15. George Shuster was manager of this part of the farm operation from his arrival in 1929 until his retirement 52 1/2 years later, an all-time record. Here he appears in his familiar "uniform" proudly holding two first prize trophies that he had won at the Rensselaer Broiler and Egg Show in the late 1930's.

16. An enterprise at the Drexel farm that has all but been forgotten is the vineyard south of the old school building. Its main justification was that the Precious Blood Society could thereby produce its own Mass wine and not have to purchase it from commercial dealers. Of course, surplus wine could find other uses.

17. Brother Tony Bade was in charge of the entire farm operation, 1911-1936. Here he poses after having made an inspection tour of the farm in his "pickup truck."





18. Drexel Farm Buildings, 1960





19. Modern Dairy, 1954

18. This aerial view of the barns behind Drexel Hall in the 1960's shows that there were continuous changes over the years since 1921.

Some of these buildings are still standing, although the entire operation closed down in 1979 on George Shuster's retirement.

19. The monastic idea of a college supported by a farm died hardest with the milk operation. In 1953, when the "Big Bank Barn" [dairy] was torn down to make room for Bennett and Noll halls, an ultra-modern dairy facility was built about a half-mile west of the College.

This aerial view gives some idea of its arrangement. A home was added so that Fred Shuster [George Shuster's brother] and his wife could be close to the dairy herd.

Milk is an indispensable item on the College table.

20. This was the holding room for the milk cows before moving into the milking parlor behind the sliding doors. The man to the left is Fred Shuster. He came to the College in 1928 and had already worked in the old dairy barn. He was enthusiastic about this enterprise. Ninety cattle were milked twice a day. The entire pedigreed Holstein herd numbered 150.

21. Fred's wife, Anne, was integral to the operation. She appears in the pasteurizing room.

22. Richard Winter, manager of the College farm, 1936-1976, helps covey the milk to the College kitchen.

23. This was the receiving end of the milk operation. Unfortunately, the dairy operation was abruptly ended in 1963 when the College liquidated the entire enterprise.

The College continued its grain farming, chiefly corn and soybeans, until 1980, when it let out all the farm land for cash rent.

24. This aerial view of the campus was made in 1989. At its peak, the College owned all the land west of Sparling Avenue to the Iroquois River [cut off at the top of the picture]. This constituted slightly more than one square mile, roughly synonymous with Section 36. In addition, the College also owned all the land east of Sparling Avenue, which included all of Section 31 plus 80 acres in Section 32. This totaled 1472 acres.

In recent years, however, a slow reversal has begun. In 1976, the 25 acre wooded area between Mt. Calvary Cemetery and Sparling Avenue was sold to form the College Woods Subdivision.

Below:
20. Milking Time
Lower left:
21. Pasteurization
Lower right
22. Conveying the Milk
23. Drinking the Milk











24. College Farm, 1989

In 1988, two more pieces were sold. First was the 60 acre "lagoon" area in the upper right corner of the photo. It had been leased by the city of Rensselaer for city and College sewage disposal in 1961, but was now sold outright to the city.

The other tract consisted of around 17 acres bordering the east side of highway 231 beginning with the city limits. This was sold for a shopping mall.

More land may yet be sold in the latter area, but its proceeds are to remain a permanent endowment for the College.

This is only one aspect of the story of decreasing farm acreage. The campus itself has grown over the years at the expense of the farm acreage. In 1891, when the College opened, the campus consisted of around 10 acres. By 1989 the campus had taken up 250 acres, if the parking lot, the two playing fields, and the park around Lake Banet west of Sparling Avenue are included. The College campus and farm still total almost 1360 acres.

25. Father Wagner's land acquisition did not end with the College. His favorite project was the building of Brunnerdale Seminary, a minor seminary near Canton, Ohio, in 1931. An essential ingredient again was the farm. Before the first brick was laid, he acquired through gift or purchase 290 acres, enough land to lend solid support to the new institution. Like the College, the new minor seminary was operated by priests, brothers, and sisters. Its student body grew to over 300 by 1965. From 1932 until its close in 1981 [because of lack of vocations], Brunnerdale Seminary funneled hundreds of students into Saint Joseph's College, students who more often than not were challenging academic role models for the rest of the student body.

After his term as Provincial ended, Father Wagner taught at Brunnerdale Seminary, 1938-1940, and continued as its rector, 1940-1946. He was active in the Society's affairs up to the day he died, August 10, 1958, at the age of 75. His dictum was, "God created us to wear out, not rust out."

25. Brunnerdale Seminary



St. Joseph's Preparatory Seminary



1. Father Didacus Brackman, Sixth President

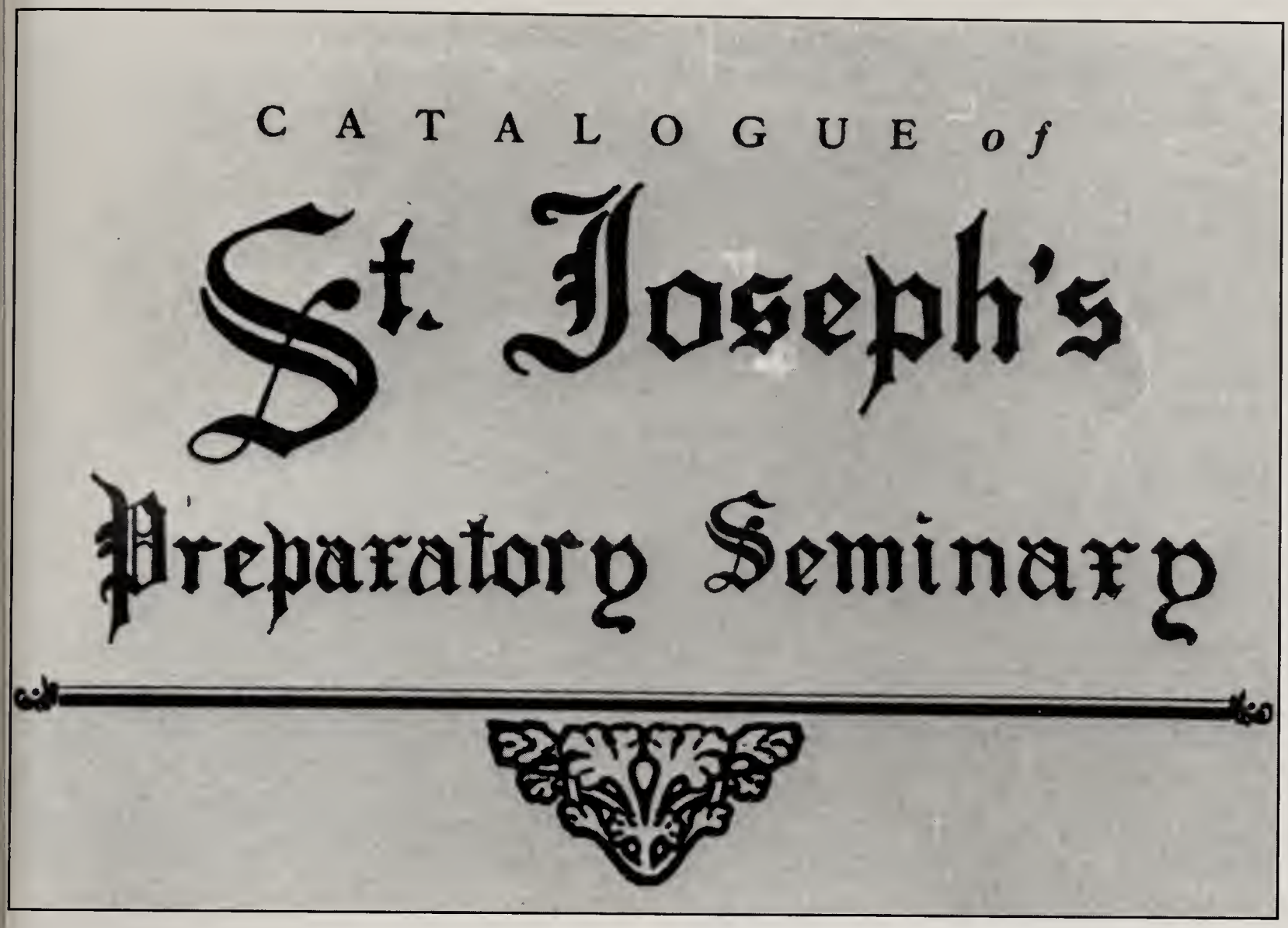
1. Father Didacus Brackmann, the College's sixth president, served only two years, 1925-1927. For the previous 17 years he had been professor of theology at St. Charles Seminary, Carthagena, Ohio. Although he had no graduate degree, he was reputed to have been an extraordinarily good teacher, a person who combined a keen logical mind with a prodigious memory.

In 1919, he turned to the matter of a proper pre-theological education for seminarians. He felt this was not being given at Saint Joseph's College, where, among other things, the student body and curriculum had become more and more oriented to secular or worldly professions rather than to the priesthood.

Beginning in 1919, the Society began a minor seminary program at what was St. Mary's Novitiate at Burkettsville, a small village near Carthagena. Consequently, the number of C.PP.S. seminarians at the College declined annually by one class until there were none attending the College during the two years, 1923-1925.

In 1925, the Board of Trustees decided to make Saint Joseph's College itself into an exclusively minor seminary. This was done with the encouragement of a number of bishops who had similar concerns for their students, especially the bishops of Fort Wayne, Toledo, and Louisville. In the fall of 1925, non-seminarian students were permitted to return, but they would have to live under the same rigid discipline that the seminarians observed. The C.PP.S. seminarians were now integrated with the rest of the student body for the first time in the history of the College.

This did not prove to be a happy transition, either for the students who elected to return to pursue a lay career or for some of the faculty. For example, the varsity sports program that was just getting started under Coach Thomas


CATALOGUE of
St. Joseph's
Preparatory Seminary

2. Catalog Cover, 1926-27

Radican had to be abandoned, for seminarians were to be totally isolated from the "world."

A few disgruntled faculty members not in sympathy with this change left the College at this time.

2. A reminder of the exclusive seminary character of the College is the Catalog for 1926-1927. It changed the name of the College to St. Joseph's Preparatory Seminary, but for one year only. The program itself, however, lasted for seven years, 1925-1932.

The seminary interlude left a deep impression on the public, because long after the College had reverted to its former status in 1932, and even after it had become a senior college in 1936, it was still widely regarded as a "seminary."

In 1927, Father Brackmann asked to be relieved of his office and he spent his remaining years as a convent chaplain in Wisconsin, where he died of cancer July 24, 1929, at the age of 53.

Crisis and Rebirth

1. Father Joseph Kenkel, Seventh President



1. Father Joseph Kenkel became the seventh president of Saint Joseph's College in the fall of 1927 and served until January 1937. He had earned a doctorate in economics at Catholic University in Washington, D. C. in 1922. In addition to his academic credentials, he had had a close association with Father Brackmann in the seminary program in Ohio.

The exclusive seminary program appeared at first to be quite successful, so much so, that in the fall of 1928, one class of C.PP.S. seminarians had to remain a second year at Burkettsville because the College had no room for them. During the school year, 1929-1930, enrollment hit an all-time high of 320.

Then came the Great Depression. Students' bills were not being paid and enrollment began to drop sharply. There was a feeling that the dioceses were letting the College down. This condition led the Board of Trustees in 1932 to return the College to its pre-1925 status and to invite lay students to enroll again.

2. Even with this change, the future looked dim, so much so that there was considerable sentiment among the C.PP.S. priests simply to close the school.

At the provincial assembly in 1935, Father Kenkel proposed [actually, re-proposed] a daring alternative, namely, to convert Saint Joseph's College from a junior college into a senior college. He felt that the College had established sufficient resources in terms of physical plant and a qualified faculty to justify this new direction.

Moreover, more and more Catholic students would soon be expecting to attend college, and it would be a Catholic college if at all possible. In other words, there was a "market out there."

Father Kenkel ran into strong opposition led, ironically, by Father Seifert, the College's first president, who felt that to educate lay students was not a proper work for the Society of the Precious Blood. Yet the assembly voted to accept Father Kenkel's plan, but by an extremely narrow margin.

An external sign of things to come was the addition of the west wing to Science Hall in the fall of 1936. This would contain classrooms exclusively for the new junior class. For a brief time, the upper floors were made into a dormitory plus a few private rooms until other residence buildings could be added. [The academy or high school students were still living in the Ad Building at this time.]

In keeping with the Church's current requirement of a limit of two three-year terms of office for religious superiors [at that time the two offices of College president and religious superior were still one], Father Kenkel resigned in January, 1937. Contrary to the practice of the other ex-presidents, he continued his career at Saint Joseph's until his retirement in 1966.



2. West Wing of Science Hall

This is a brief chapter of an important era. First, the College weathered the Great Depression, an event that has lost much of its meaning for the present generation. Later in his life, Father Kenkel was asked if he knew what nickname the students had coined for him. Yes, it was "The Great Stone Face." But he added, "What other expression would be appropriate if you didn't know where the money was to come from to feed the students the next day?" Alumni recall that the breakfast fare in those days consisted of "shavings and belly wash," by which they meant corn flakes and ersatz coffee. Meals reached an all-time low under Father Kenkel's economizing management.

Secondly, Father Kenkel worked hard to set the wheels in motion to transform the school into a senior college in terms of curriculum changes, faculty, administration, and building plans. Father Kenkel played a leading role in the College's eventually gaining accreditation with North Central Association of Colleges and Schools in 1950.

Father Kenkel's contribution to the growth of the College was the most significant one since Father Seifert first took charge in 1891.

Lourdes Grotto [and Other Monuments]



1. The Original Grotto

1. A Catholic campus would be incomplete without a religious shrine. At Saint Joseph's College it is the Lourdes Grotto, hidden in a grove south of the powerhouse. This is the original one built in 1898 under the direction of a C.PP.S. seminarian, Faustin Bernard Ersing.

The original Lourdes is a town and shrine in France where the Virgin Mary appeared to 14-year-old St. Bernadette Soubirous in 1858. The shrine in France gained great popularity because of its miraculous cures. Maybe a Saint Joe student occasionally visits this shrine, too, to pray for his or her family, or occasionally for help in passing an exam.



2. Here men are at work building such a shrine. It could have been the one at Saint Joseph's College, because Brother Sylvester Hinen, second from the left, was stationed at the former Indian school at this time.

3. This is the Grotto as it appears today. It was greatly expanded, 1930-1931. The director of the project was the College treasurer, Father Albin Scheidler, with the help of rock building expert, Meinrad Parzinger.

2. Constructing a Grotto

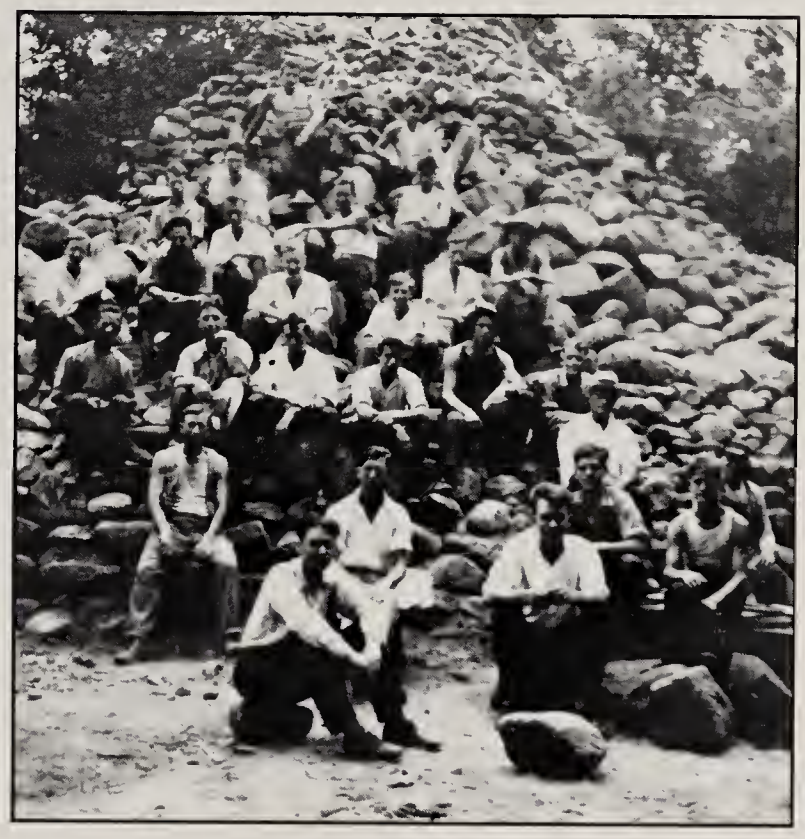
4. The laborers, of course, were C.PP.S. seminarians. Loads of stone were hauled from all parts of the county, an estimated 1200 tons, until the Grotto reached a dimension of 254 feet in length and 22 feet at its highest point. Here seminarians pose for a picture after the project was almost complete.

5. The principal new feature of the Grotto is the cave which houses a statue of Christ praying in Gethsemane. The statue is made of Italian Carara marble and is a favorite subject for photographers.

6. The Grotto has been the scene of many public processions and gatherings, especially during the months of May and October, the months devoted to the Virgin Mary. Here

Left:
3. The Grotto Today
Below:
4. Construction Completed









Above:
5. Christ in Gethsemane
Right:
6. Procession to the Grotto

Below:
7. Way of the Cross



students' parents are seen processing to the Grotto in the early 1950's.

7. In 1951, two more items were added to the Grove near the Grotto, an outdoor Way of the Cross and a huge boulder with a bronze plaque containing the "Memorare" of St. Bernard. Both were erected in memory of the father of one of the College professors, Father John Baechle, who taught biology, 1938-1953.

Father Baechle's many hobbies included bird-banding and photography. The latter gained him national recognition. Some of his work still decorates the biology laboratory.

8. Most people have forgotten that there was once a cemetery in the Grove. This is the only photograph to verify the fact. Three of the six crosses marking the graves can be seen in the background of this picture. The graves are located west of the present carpenter shop.

Even though Mt. Calvary Catholic Cemetery is less than a half mile away, early College personnel were buried on College property, a custom followed in the former "convents" of the Precious Blood Society.

Right:
8. Grove Cemetery





9. C.PP.S. Graves on Mt. Calvary Cemetery

The first to be buried here was student Blase Wittemann, who died of complications of the flu in 1898. By 1913, five more people were buried here, a sister, two brothers, and two lay workmen. The latter were "auxiliaries," that is, persons who were not members of the Society, but who dedicated their lives in its service.

The College graves were removed in 1946 and the remains transferred to the Society's central cemetery at Carthagena, Ohio, while the sister's remains were transferred to the sisters' central cemetery at Dayton, Ohio.

9. From 1914 to 1930, the College buried its dead in the local Mt. Calvary Cemetery as these six uniform brown stones with bronze plaques indicate, three brothers and three lay "auxiliaries."



10. St. Joseph Section of Mt. Calvary Cemetery

10. In recent years, several families associated with the College have elected to have their family members buried in the "St. Joseph Section" of Mt. Calvary Cemetery. This statue of St. Joseph conveniently identifies the area.

11. This beautiful entrance way to Saint Joseph's College was also built in 1932. It was later removed because of complaints that drivers seeking access to the highway could not see the on-coming traffic.

12. Whitewashed stones spelled out the College name opposite the main entrance in the 1930's.

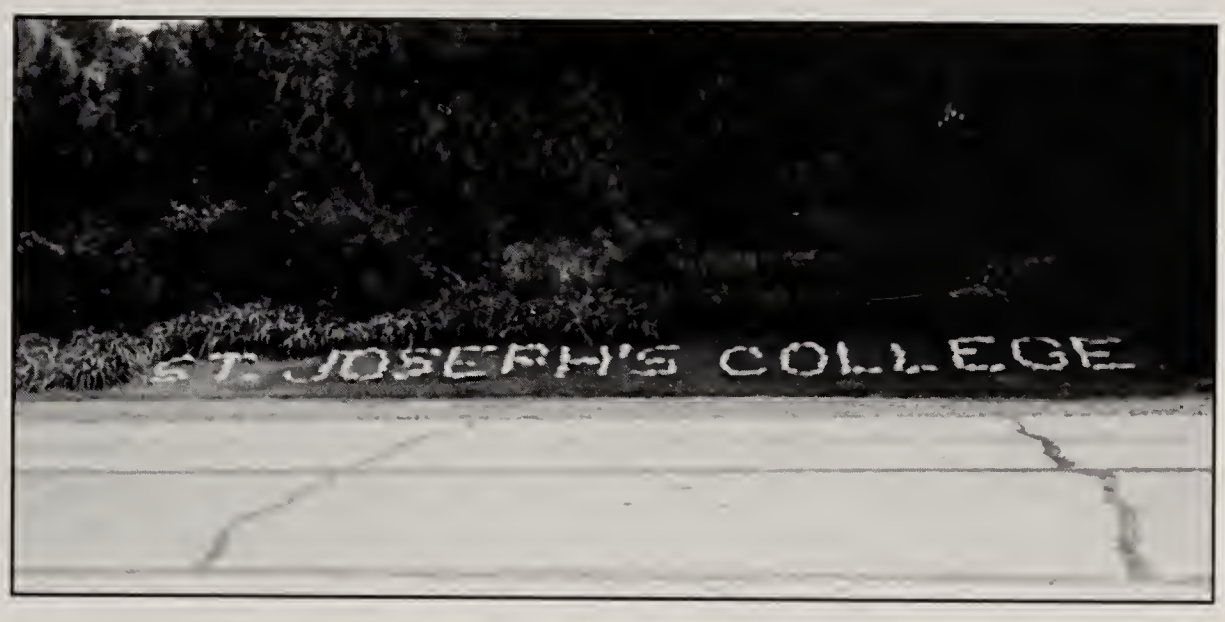
13 and 14. In 1961, a more elaborate entrance was erected. It consists of two structures. The one east of the highway is in the form of an arrow pointing to the College. It complements the arrow-shaped Halleck Student Center. The second structure flanks the entrance way itself.

Top to bottom:
11. Old College Entrance

12. An Early Entrance Sign

13 and 14. The New Brick Entrance









15. The current lettering on the sign replaced earlier metal letters which were repeatedly vandalized.

16. Some of the more attractive rock work has disappeared. An example is this ornamental rock garden in the area between Science Hall and Seifert Hall. It contained two ponds, each at a different level, surrounded by shrubbery and flowers. It is said to have been built on the foundation walls of former farm buildings.

17. The rock pyramid that forms the fountain in the reflecting pond also appeared about this time. Previously, the fountain consisted of a flat, circular cement slab.





Above:
15. The Entrance Sign Today
Above right:
17. The Rock Fountain
Right:
16. The Rock Garden



18. The sundial near the library was erected in 1930, a gift of that year's graduation class. The sundial's original motto read "Ad Astra Per Aspera" [to the stars through hard labor]. In recent years the sundial was replaced by the present one [now also vandalized] with the more prosaic motto, "Tempus Fugit" [time flies].



18. The Sundial

19 and 20. Although the former motto was a fitting one in view of all the rock construction that was going on, it was probably borrowed from the motto of the state of Kansas, the home of a number of the C.PP.S. seminarians. Two of them were Father Marcellus Dreiling, who taught math, 1938-1971, and his younger brother Father Boniface Dreiling, who taught physics, 1938-1977. Both were exceptionially gifted athletes as students and later became perfectionists in golfing and bowling, respectively.

19 and 20. Fathers Marcellus (left) and Boniface Dreiling





Drexel Hall

Right:
1. Father Rufus Esser, Eighth President
Far right:
4. Father Cyril Knue, Ninth President







2. Father Gilbert Esser



3. Father Clement Falter

1. Father Rufus Esser became the eighth College president in January 1937. He had joined the English faculty in 1925. In 1930 he became principal of the high school department.

Unfortunately, after only one month into the presidency, Father Esser suffered a nervous breakdown that forced him to resign. Yet he recovered sufficiently after one semester leave to continue to teach and hold other administrative offices until his retirement in 1975, a record of 50 years of service to the College. He died September 30, 1977, at the age of 79.

2. Father Esser's older brother, Father Gilbert Esser, was on the College faculty for 30 years in classical languages, 1929-1959. He took a three year leave during that career to serve as army chaplain in World War II.

3. Three priests of the Saint Joseph's faculty served as chaplains in World War II. One of them, Clement M. Falter, made the ultimate sacrifice in the American invasion of Africa on November 8, 1942, the first American chaplain to die in the European theatre of the war. He had been teaching romance languages since 1930.

4. Father Cyril Knue became the ninth president, serving only from early 1937 through the 1937-1938 school year. He was assigned to Saint Joseph's in 1926 in the chemistry department. He returned to teach two more years, but was afflicted with ill health. He died February 1, 1943, at the age of 47.

5. Drexel Hall



5. It was under Father Knue's presidency that Drexel Hall became part of the College campus. In the summer and fall of 1937, this 50- year-old building was remodeled to provide individual rooms for the first senior class. By adding an additional tier of rooms on the west side facing the interior patio, the building was able eventually to house 110 students.

It was also at this time that the building was named Drexel Hall in honor of the lady who had provided the funds to build it as an Indian school in 1888.

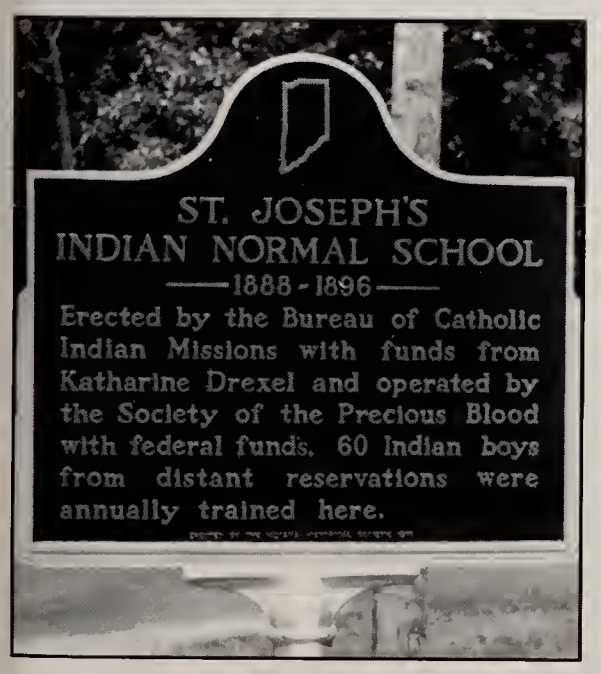
From the very beginning students considered it a privilege to live in this old building, partly because of its atmosphere and even more because of its distance from the "prying" eyes of College officials.

6. The Indiana Historical Society marker, erected along the highway at the College entrance in 1971, tells the story of the Indian school. Its only tie with the College as an Indian school was the fact that the Society of the Precious Blood operated it, but as an institution independent of the College.

7. This is how the Indian school looked in 1888. The nearest building behind it was the ice house that doubled as a cellar for storing perishable foods.

Farther to the right was the industrial arts training building where the Indian lads received instructions in carpentry, harness making, blacksmithing, and other practical arts involved in farming. Beyond the picture to the

Left:
6. Indiana Historical Society Marker
Below:
7. St. Joseph's Indian Normal School







Right:
8. Indian School Pupils
Below:
9. Monsignor Joseph A. Stephan
Lower right:
10. Blessed Katharine Drexel





right were the farm buildings, for the school was to serve as a model farm where the Indian pupils would gain hands-on experience in all aspects of farming. It was hoped that by isolating the young Indians from their tribes for five years or so, they would be fully converted to the "American" [White Man's] way of life.

8. Generally, 50 to 60 Indian lads of widely ranging ages attended the school each year. They represented chiefly Sioux Indians from South Dakota, Chippewas from northern Minnesota, and Menominees from Wisconsin.

The superintendent was a Precious Blood priest, usually assisted by another priest. Five or six C.PP.S. brothers helped teach the crafts required for farming. Franciscan Sisters of the Sacred Heart from Joliet, Illinois, had already been engaged by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions to operate the kitchen and laundry.

9. St. Joseph's Indian Normal School was under the supervision of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions in Washington, D. C., the director of which was Monsignor Joseph Stephan. Father Stephan is the priest who was already introduced in the chapter on the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum and Manual Training School founded in 1868.

In the 1870's, Father Stephan became concerned over the fate of the Indians in the West. In addition to becoming an Indian missionary, he was appointed federal Indian agent in 1877 at the Standing Rock (Sioux) Reservation in what is now South Dakota. A town in the area was named Stephan in his memory.

Because the Catholic Church was at a disadvantage in reaching its Indians because of the preference accorded by the government to Protestant agents and missionaries, Father Stephan was assigned to apply his political and organizational skills through the newly formed Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions. Armed with his Civil War connections, he lobbied successfully to win the same privileges for Catholic missions that had been accorded to the Protestants, especially in the matter of federal subsidies for mission schools, which were known as "contract" schools.

10. This is where the wealthy heiress, Katharine Drexel, played a key role. She generously supplied the money to build the schools, around 30 or 40 of them, creating eventually a total of 60 Catholic contract schools. Religious orders would then be contacted to provide "cheap" labor to staff the schools. In fewer than eight years, Father Stephan created more federally subsidized schools than all the Protestant schools together!

St. Joseph's Indian Normal School was



11. Indian School at Chicago World's Fair, 1893

built primarily to keep Catholic Indian children from being hauled off to non-Catholic [Protestant] boarding schools in the East, especially to the famous Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania. The purpose of such boarding schools was to enroll superior Indian lads from the mission schools on the reservations and give them an intense training so as to enable them to return to teach their tribesmen back home, hence the name "Normal" school.

Katharine Drexel provided the money to purchase the 420 acre farm from Bishop Dwenger and equip it with the necessary buildings, furnishings, and tools. The cost came to $50,000.

Drexel's concern for the Indians led her in 1891 to found a new religious order called the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament whose apostolate was directed to the Indians and Negroes.

On November 20, 1988, Katharine Drexel was beatified by the Roman Catholic Church, the last stage on the road to declaration of sainthood. The minor fact that she set foot here in October, 1888 now becomes a major one, for the College hopes to be able to say someday that a "saint" walked on its campus.

11. The Indian School gained its widest recognition in June 1893, when its teachers and pupils were on display for several weeks in the Indian School Exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair [Columbian Exposition].



12. The Brotherhouse

12. However, in the 1890's, a growing nativist movement in the form of the American Protective Association demanded an end to subsidies to all Indian mission schools. It attained its goal in 1895, and St. Joseph's Indian Normal School closed its doors the following year.

The Society of the Precious Blood purchased the Indian school and farm three years later, in 1899, and converted it into a mission house. It was called the Brotherhouse because so many C.PP.S. brothers were stationed there to work the farm and operate the newly established Messenger Press located in the former industrial crafts building behind the school.

Below:
13. Earliest Messenger Press



Right:
14. Drexel Hall Chapel



13. The Messenger Press was used at the time primarily to publish the Society's two monthly mission magazines, one in English called the *Messenger of the Precious Blood* and one in German called *Der Botschafter des Kostbaren Blutes* [a literal translation of the English language title.] The Messenger Press also did printing jobs for the College and for other clients.

This is a view of the press room, very primitive when contrasted with the modern facilities of the Messenger Press today at Carthagena, Ohio. The priests, brothers, and sisters [Precious Blood] stationed there lived in the school building itself.

14. In 1921, when the Messenger Press was about to be moved to new quarters at St. Charles Seminary, Carthagena, Ohio, the Society of the Precious Blood donated the school and the entire 420 acre farm to the College. For the next 15 years, until it became Drexel Hall, the school building served as a humble storage facility for the farm.

Here students are seen attending Mass in the Drexel Hall chapel located on the first floor in the east wing. Father Raphael Gross, later president of the College, is the celebrant. He was probably resident prefect of the hall in the late 1940's.

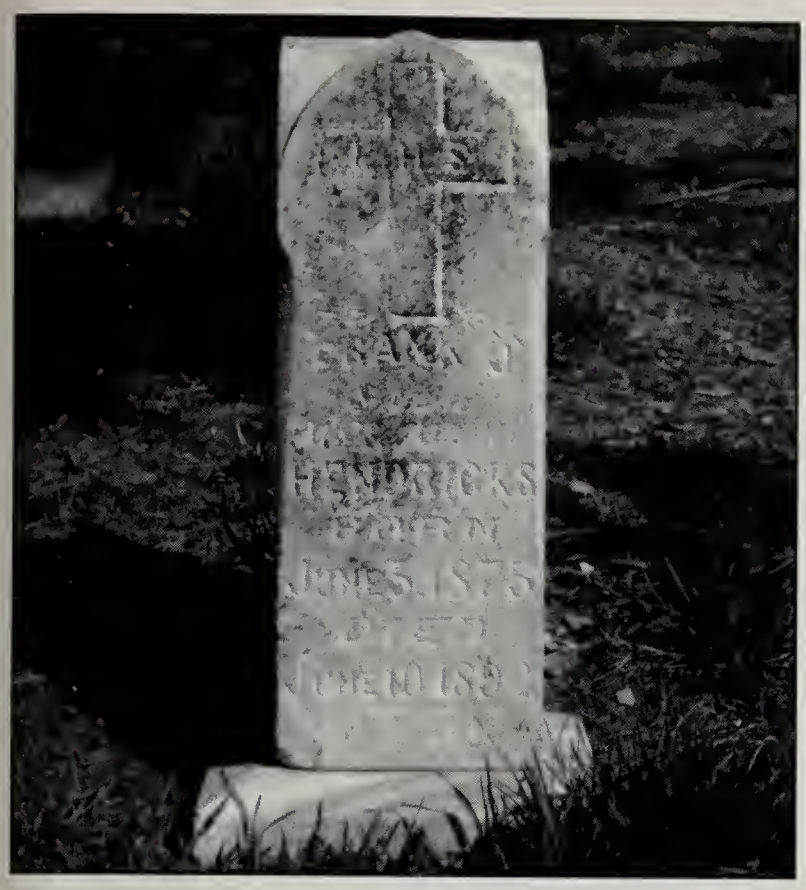
So long as there was an abundant priest faculty, several priests lived in each student dorm to serve both as disciplinarians and advisors.

15. Drexel Hall Today



15. Drexel Hall was closed in 1978 because of a decline in student enrollment. Moreover, it was too expensive to service and supervise this building so far from the rest of the campus. Now it stands boarded up and empty. Will it be resurrected again?

16. When all other signs of an Indian school in this area will have vanished, this grave will continue to recall that four Indian pupils died here. It is located in Mt. Calvary Cemetery. The tombstone reads: Frank J. Hendricks, died June 10, 1892. He was a



16. Indian Pupil Grave

Chippewa Indian from Michigan, 17 years of age. He died of tuberculosis.

17. Father Knue must be credited with two more significant events. The first is the graduation of the College's first senior class on June 6, 1938.

The first senior class felt an especial fondness for Drexel Hall. Not only were they the first to occupy it, but they found it so pleasant not to have to live in a barracklike atmosphere where they were always under the watchful eyes of the brother prefect. The first senior class also sensed the privilege of being pioneers of a new era, for they were the charter members of new campus organizations and helped launch the new College publications, *Stuff* and *Measure*.

18. Secondly, Father Knue selected and engaged Coach Joseph Dienhart to make the College competitive in intercollegiate sports. Dienhart had attended Notre Dame, 1922-1926, where he played football under Knute Rockne [as a substitute] during his sophomore year, but became a star on the basketball team in his junior and senior years and eventually captain.

Dienhart served the College from 1938 to 1943, during which time he was not only a good role model and coach whose first concern was the welfare of the student, but he was expected to coach all three major sports, football, basketball, and baseball, both for the high school and the college departments. Most memorable is the fact that he was able to field such excellent winning teams in such a short time.



18. Coach Joseph Dienhart

17. Graduation Class of 1938



Andrew Bourdow



Norbert Dreiling



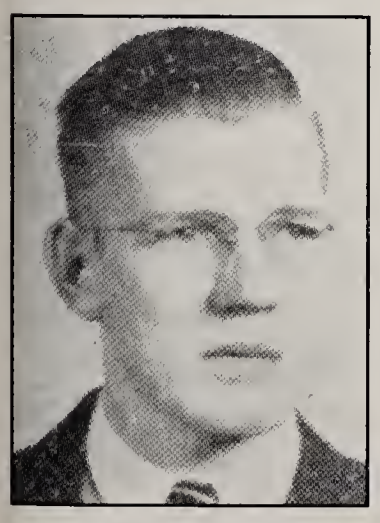
Robert Kaple



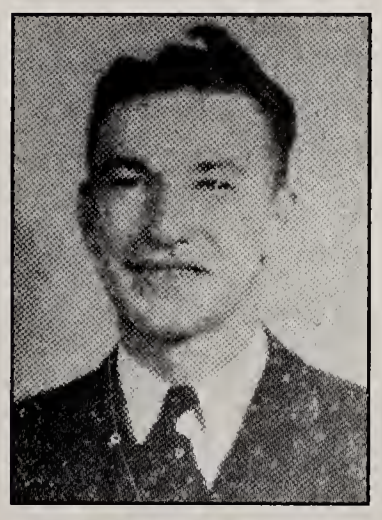
Brother John Marling



John McCarthy



Joseph Raterman



Richard Scharf



Richard Trame

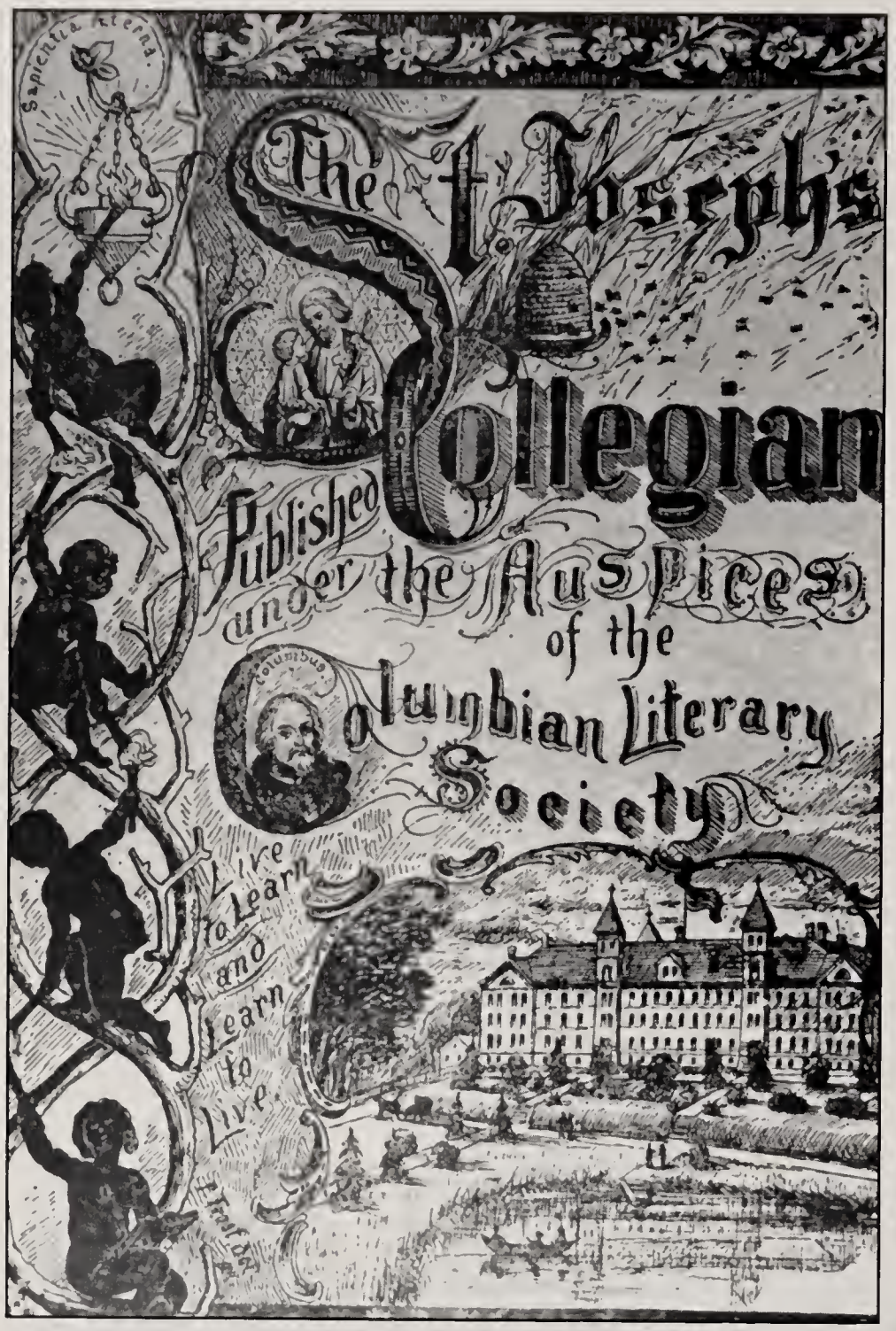


Paul Weaver



Joseph Westhoven

College and Student Publications



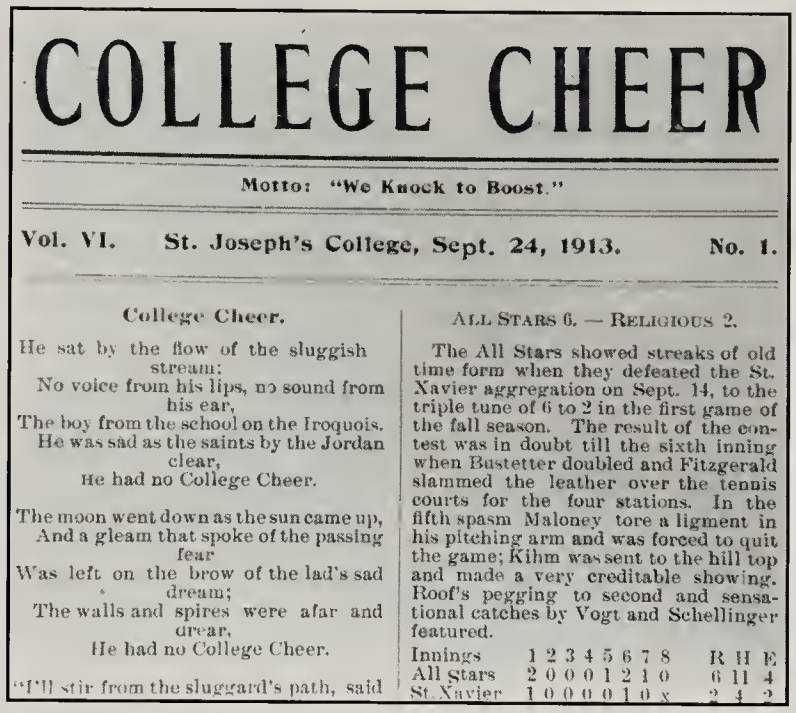


Left:
1. The Collegian
Above:
2. The Collegian *Staff, 1898-1899*

1. The late Thirties saw the birth of the College's three principal publications, *Stuff* [1937], *Measure* [1937], and *Contact* [1939]. The first yearbook, *Phase*, appeared in 1941. Another publication, *Parents*, ran from 1959 to 1978. There were other shorter-lived publications as well as several "underground' student papers that appeared and disappeared.

But one should look back at this point to the beginnings. The very first publication was the St. Joseph's *Collegian*, a monthly magazine begun in November 1894 under the auspices of the Columbian Literary Society. It combined all the functions of the current publications. It was primarily a literary journal, but included a chronicle of College events and alumni news. The annual Catalog generally contained a roster of the students and a recap of the principal events of the year, somewhat in the nature of a yearbook. It included excellent photographs, some of which have been reproduced in this book.





COLLEGE CHEER

Motto: "We Knock to Boost."

Vol. VI. St. Joseph's College, Sept. 24, 1913. No. 1.

College Cheer.

He sat by the flow of the sluggish stream;
No voice from his lips, no sound from his ear,
The boy from the school on the Iroquois.
He was sad as the saints by the Jordan clear,
He had no College Cheer.

The moon went down as the sun came up,
And a gleam that spoke of the passing fear
Was left on the brow of the lad's sad dream;
The walls and spires were afar and drear,
He had no College Cheer.

"I'll stir from the sluggard's path, said

ALL STARS 6. — RELIGIOUS 2.

The All Stars showed streaks of old time form when they defeated the St. Xavier aggregation on Sept. 14, to the triple tune of 6 to 2 in the first game of the fall season. The result of the contest was in doubt till the sixth inning when Bustetter doubled and Fitzgerald slammed the leather over the tennis courts for the four stations. In the fifth spasm Maloney tore a ligment in his pitching arm and was forced to quit the game; Kihm was sent to the hill top and made a very creditable showing. Roof's pegging to second and sensational catches by Vogt and Schellinger featured.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	R	H	E
All Stars	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	6	11	4
St. Xavier	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	2	4	2



Far left:
3. Diamond Dust *Staff*
Left:
4. College Cheer
Below:
5. Stuff *Editorial Staff*

This is a cover of an issue of the *Collegian* from the 1895-1896 school year. It is rich with symbols, such as busy bees gathering nectar for the hive. The design is credited [bottom left corner] to Father Paulinus Trost, one of the original faculty members described earlier.

2. The *Collegian* staff was regularly photographed. This one is of the year 1898-1899. The lad standing in the center is William Arnold, who later was appointed Army Chief of Chaplains by President Franklin D. Roosevelt during World War II. He subsequently became one of the eleven Saint Joseph's College alumni to become bishops.

To Arnold's right is Didacus Brackmann, future president of Saint Joseph's College. To his left is Herman Fehrenbach, who became a C.PP.S. brother and worked as printer, contributor, and assistant editor with the Messenger Press for many years.

An alumnus of that era proudly told this writer that their literary contributions easily measured up to anything the College publishes today. However, criticism of College policy was scarcely in evidence.

3. It is said that the publication of the *Collegian* was halted in 1909 because the faculty were overworked. This was a tremendous loss for anyone trying to fill in the history of the College for the next two decades.

Yet student initiative filled in at once with a considerably more modest publication first called *Diamond Dust*, later *Gym Dust*. In either case, it underscored the enthusiasm for sports in those days. They also included a joke section and occasionally an item of news. These were the editors, around 1910, seated outdoors in front of their office in the Ad Building.

4. In the fall of 1913, the name of the student publication became *College Cheer*, which continued until 1927, when the *Collegian* was revived. The latter continued through the 1936-1937 school year.

The first page of the first issue of *College Cheer* reproduced here shows that it was still essentially a sports journal, but with the years it expanded its interest so that it became much like the *Collegian* again.

5. This group published *Stuff* 1941-1942. The priest is Father Sylvester Ley. He joined the faculty in 1924 and was faculty advisor for all the student publications 1937-1943, and director of the College news bureau, 1944-1947.

The student at his right is G. Richard

6. Father Paul Speckbaugh

Schreiber, chairman of the College Board of Trustees in 1974. The young man at the extreme right became Father Vincent Giese,a Chicago priest, who later became editor of *Our Sunday Visitor*.

6. One cannot pass over the name of Father Speckbaugh. He earned a doctorate in English from Catholic University in 1936 and joined the faculty at Saint Joseph's that fall.

This gentle man had a great impact on the College during the few years allotted to him. He held no administrative post, but he served as a leaven among students and faculty in upgrading the liberal arts aspect of the curriculum.

Most memorable was his course on "Literary Criticism," in which he integrated literature, music, painting, sculpture, and architecture by demonstrating how certain perennial "canons" [qualities or criteria] were present in all good art. This was based on his own published textbook [and dissertation], *Some General Canons of Literary Criticism Determined from an Analysis of Art.*

He published mostly poetry but also other articles in journals, directed plays, and was instrumental in organizing the first national Catholic drama society.

Father Speckbaugh also had a hand in the creation of both *Stuff* and *Measure* in the fall of 1937. He probably invented both titles. The name "Stuff" suggested raw material being worked into a finished product, and any student who wrote for him quickly learned that high standards were expected. The name "Measure" connoted a balance between "content" [expansion] and "limitation." Nothing to excess.

Father Speckbaugh's death came suddenly on October 8, 1944, when he was struck by an automobile while walking towards town with a fellow priest. He was only 39.

This sketch by a student appeared in *Phase* 1947, when the College had inaugurated a series of performances by guest musicians, lecturers, and actors, known as the "Speckbaugh Memorial Series."



7. The College yearbook, *Phase*, began in the spring of 1941 when the College observed its golden jubilee. A similar but smaller yearbook, *Twin Towers*, was published for the high school department, 1942-1947.

The student pictured here is William Herber of Fort Wayne, the first student editor-in-chief of *Phase*. He was also president of the student council that year.



7. William Herber

Seifert and Merlini Halls





Left:
1.Bishop Joseph Marling
Right:
2. Father Aloys Dirksen, Tenth President

1. As 1936 heralded the rebirth of Saint Joseph's College as a senior college, 1938 marked the beginning of a determination to live up to that commitment. Father Joseph Marling [pictured here later as bishop] was elected Provincial of the Society of the Precious Blood that year and therefore also Chairman of the College Board of Trustees. He committed the Society again to a considerable investment of money and manpower, which included the erection of four major new buildings.

In 1947, Father Marling was elevated to the status of bishop, first as auxiliary bishop of Kansas City, Missouri, and then as bishop of the newly erected diocese of Jefferson City, Missouri, 19561969. He died October 2, 1979, at the age of 75.

2. It was Father Aloys Dirksen,tenth president of Saint Joseph's College, 1938-1944, who was entrusted with the building program. His academic specialty was Sacred Scripture, in which he was recognized for his publications and teaching.

Although Father Aloys Dirksen left the College in 1944 to teach at other institutions, he returned to teach religion, 1960-1963. He died December 25, 1967, at the age of 66.

3. The first new hall was Seifert Hall, completed in 1939. It was the first hall to consist solely of private rooms from the beginning. It was named in memory of Father Augustine Seifert, the first president of the College, who had died just two years previously.

4. Father Seifert's statue, which stands in front of the hall, was erected in 1941, a gift of the architect, A. M. Strauss of Fort Wayne.

If this statue could see and remember, it would be able to add much to this historical account, for by the Centennial Year it will have



Above:
3. Seifert Hall

Right:
5. Student Room

stood guard there for a half century. In those years it not only witnessed many changes in the lifestyle and activities of the students, but it also suffered more that its share of "personal" indignities at their hands.

5. This is what a room in Seifert Hall looked like in the 1940's. It must have seemed



Left:
4. Statue of Father Seifert

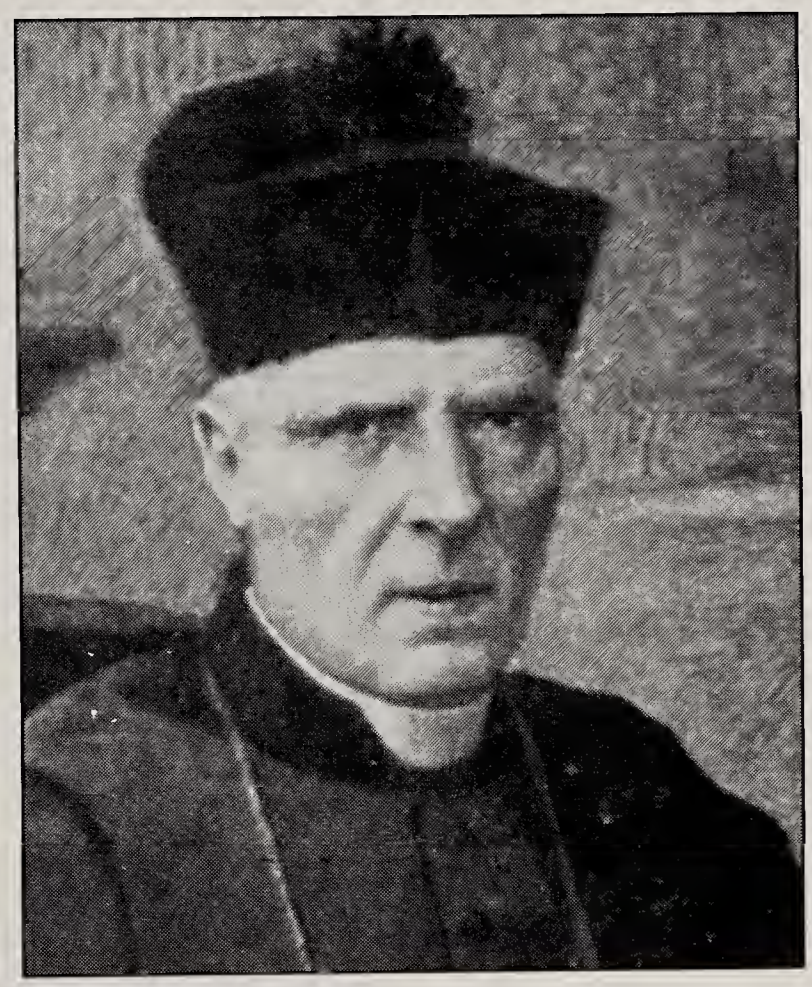


6. Merlini Hall

"plush" to those students, whose fathers would have lived out of lockers and slept in barrack type dormitories. Now the students enjoyed a personal radio, were allowed to smoke in the room, and have a picture of a girl friend on the desk. Yet by today's standards, this is "spartan" existence. All lights were turned off by 11:00 P.M. and the students were required to make their beds before attending 8:00 class.

6. Merlini Hall, completed in 1940, was originally called Noll Hall in memory of the current bishop of Fort Wayne, Archbishop John Francis Noll, founder of Our Sunday Visitor Press. The hall was built on the site of the last relic of the orphanage, a frame building, first used as a brothers' residence, and after 1923 for unmarried lay employees.

7. In 1955 the hall was renamed Merlini Hall in honor of Venerable John Merlini, the third Moderator General of the Society of the Precious Blood in Rome, 1847-1873. Merlini never set foot in America, but his name was applied because he is next to St. Gaspar del Bufalo regarded as the most revered member of the Society, one who also may be numbered some day among the canonized saints.



7. Venerable John Merlini

A visitor to this hall may be puzzled by the two levels of the first floor. The west wing was immediately made into private rooms, but the north wing was first built in the older dorm style with a study hall on the first floor and the beds on the second floor. Not all students were ready in 1941 to pay the extra fee of $25 for private rooms.

McHale Administration Building

1. McHale Administration Building contains the administrative offices of the College, that is, the offices of the President, the Business Office, Admissions, Development, Registrar, Alumni Office, and Financial Aids. But this has been true only since 1973, after the old Ad Building burned down.

2. It was named in honor of Frank McHale in 1982, an old friend and generous benefactor of the College who served on various boards of the College.

3. If one enters the building from the north, one can still see chiseled in stone the original



Above:
1. McHale Administration Building
Left:
2. Frank McHale



3. Xavier Hall Entrance

name, Xavier Hall. This reminds the visitor that it was originally built to house the C.PP.S. seminarians.

4. The building had originally been named Xavier Hall in honor of the Society's principal patron, St. Francis Xavier, the renowned 16th century Portuguese Jesuit missionary.



4. St. Francis Xavier

The name, Xavier Hall, was not new. It was merely transferred from the seminarians' former residence in the south wing of the Ad Building, which had been called St. Xavier Hall all along. The northern part of the Ad Building inhabited by lay students was sometimes called Aquino Hall, in honor of the patron of studies, St. Thomas Aquinas.

According to Father Aloys Dirksen's recollections, the new Xavier Hall was intended to be a residence for all of the C.PP.S. personnel,



5. C.PP.S. Seminarians

priests, brothers, and seminarians, much as Schwietermann House later came to be, but sufficient funds were not available.

5. When Saint Joseph's College became a senior college in 1936 and the vast majority of students were pursuing secular careers, the Society of the Precious Blood felt compelled to build a separate building that would segregate the C.PP.S. seminarians from the lay students.

Here we see several seminarians congregating around the "cloister" or covered walk that links the hall to an entrance to the Chapel building.

Seminarians continued to wear cassocks to class so that they would be clearly identified as seminarians. Their involvement in College activities, at least after 1941, was limited largely to class attendance, membership in the band and orchestra, intramural sports, and attendance at auditorium events. For the rest, their daily schedule was much like it had been fifty years before.

In the 1940's and 1950's the seminarians were referred to by the lay students as "Mongies," a word seemingly derived from the word "monk." There was one aspect about the Xavier "Mongies" that often worried the lay students, and that was their propensity to become academic "curve breakers" in their respective classes, that is, surpass the other students academically. The seminarians' more structured lifestyle contributed to this. Intramural games in which the "Mongies" participated occasionally became vendettas.

Top to bottom:
6. Seminarians, 1957
7. Xavier Club Room
8. Seminarians in Study Hall

6. This group picture of the C.PP.S. seminarians was taken in 1957. At this time, Xavier Hall housed only freshmen and sophomores. The seminarians completed their studies elsewhere until 1967.







The gray haired priest is Father Cletus Kern, director of seminarians. He taught philosophy, 1942-1963, and was registrar of the College, 1943-1950.

His assistant was Father Charles Rueve, a member of the math department since 1946. Father Rueve has a variety of interests that include bridge [and chess], caring for the College beehives, campus trees, Grotto, and, not least of all, promoting the theories of Velikovsky on the chronology of the ancient world.

7. The interior arrangement of Xavier Hall was markedly different from what it is now. The ground floor under the north wing was the club room. It contained more or less the same facilities found in the Raleigh Club Room, which now was reserved for the lay students.

8. The two floors above it were study halls. The east wing consisted of student lockers on the ground floor, a classroom on the first floor, and dormitories on the two upper floors.

There were two suites of rooms on the southwest corner for the director and assistant director respectively. The large suite now occupied by the president of the College was the "bishop's room," that is, a guest room for important visitors, among whom was President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

9. Here several seminarians are cleaning the windows in a study hall. The manual labor program gradually became less and less important. Eventually, the practice of granting the seminarians free bed, board, and tuition ceased, and the seminarians were placed on the same status with lay students.



10. "Ye Old X"

Incidentally, the seminarian in the center is Thomas Albers, who later became provincial of the Kansas City Province of the Soeciety of the Precious Blood. The one to the right is Thomas Brenberger, who was assigned to the College campus ministry in 1989.

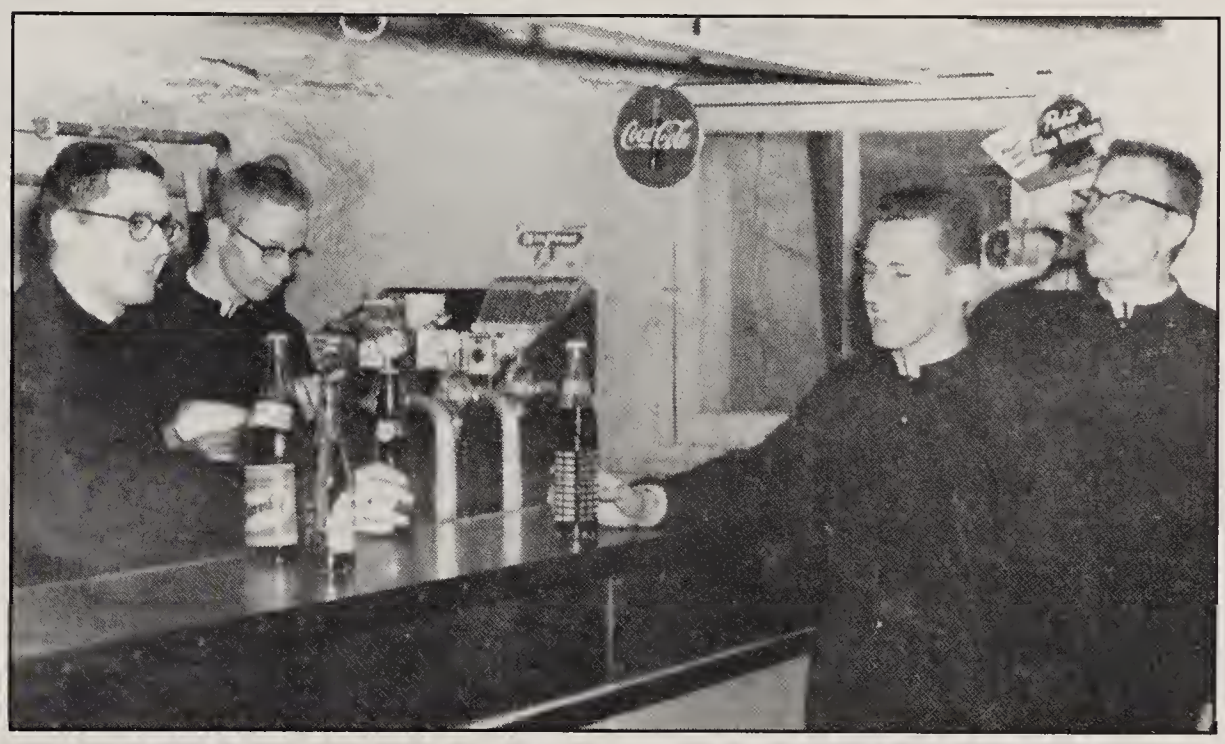
10. In the 1950's the seminarians expanded their recreational areas. The club room mentioned above had become too small, and the basement below what is the Plant Management Office today became a second recreational area for them called the "X" [after Xavier].

11. The seminarians arranged the facilities in the "X" according to their needs. The seminarians of the 1960's and 1970's had progressed considerably from the austere lifestyle of their predecessors only twenty or thirty years earlier. The seminarians also laid out the park at what is now called Lake Banet, which will be described later.

12. By 1973, the effects of Vatican II were strongly felt, and the segregation and tight supervision that former seminarians experienced were abolished.

At the time this picture was taken in the late 1970's, cassocks had been discarded. The number of seminarians had also declined, for the group represented all four college classes instead of only two as in an earlier picture. At







Above:
9. Seminarians at Work
11. Inside "Ye Old X"
Left:
12. Modern Seminarians, 1970's



12. Father Philip Gilbert

this time they were living on the second floor in Schwietermann House.

Since 1986 there has been no seminarian program at all. In its place there is a "contact" program, in which prospective priesthood and brother candidates [no matter where they live] are in "contact" with the vocation director.

The seminarian in the front row second from the right is now Father Tim McFarland, who headed the campus ministry at the College, 1989-1990. Directly above him is the later Father Ben Berinti, who preceded Father McFarland in the campus ministry.

13. Not all of McHale Administration Building is taken up by administrative offices. The top floor, once a seminarian dormitory, contains the Math Lab-Curriculum Library. Father Philip Gilbert, a 1952 alumnus, assigned to the College since 1961, is director of this facility. His primary teaching area is mathematics, but he spends considerable time with elementary educations majors, for example, in teaching them how to use the computer in their future teaching assignments.

Alumni Memorial Fieldhouse



1. Fieldhouse

1. The Fieldhouse received its name from an alumni fund drive to help finance it, the last of the four large buildings erected by Father Dirksen. The name had formerly been attached to Science Hall, called Alumni Hall-Gymnasium. The Fieldhouse cost $75,000, a modest sum, for it was still built before our entry into World War II. It measures 226 by 120 feet.

The Fieldhouse was dedicated during the College Golden Jubilee year, December 8, 1941. It was an ominous day, for Japan had attacked Pearl Harbor the previous day. Now that the College was ready to accommodate more students, enrollment would dwindle from almost 400 to near zero, if one does not count the C.PP.S. seminarians, who were not drafted.



2. Old Seating Arrangement

2. Originally, the basketball floor ran north and south at the east end of the building. Equipment for gymnastics and such sports as wrestling and boxing were on the upper floor.

3. Until 1946, the west half and more was merely a ground floor where sports teams could practice, including baseball and football.

4. In 1946-1947, internal changes were made. The old basketball floor was removed





Above:
3. Another View
Above right:
4. Interior View

from Science Hall and the wood used to extend the floor in the Fieldhouse all the way to the west wall. The basketball floor for varsity games was turned into an east-west direction, as it is now. The present seating arrangement was also installed so that the Fieldhouse can seat 2000 spectators. Locker room space was added to accommodate 500 participants.

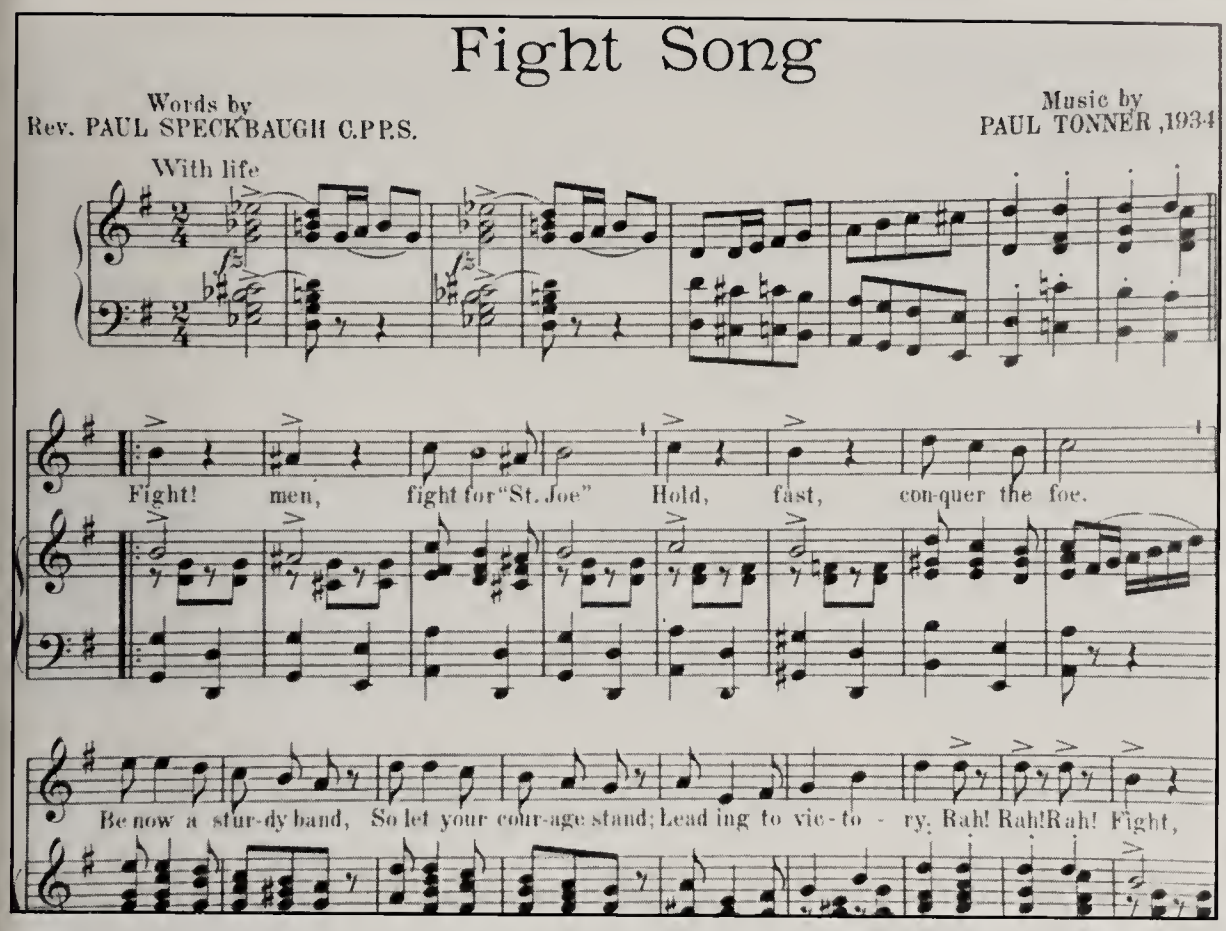
This photograph shows the opening of the 1952 school year with a Solemn High Mass. The seminarian choir appears in cassock to the right of the altar.

5. The spacious Fieldhouse hosted many big events. One that drew possibly the largest crowd was the visit of U. S. presidential candidate Governor Thomas Dewey in the summer of 1948. Here he addresses his supporters.

6. Basketball, of course, was the usual activity in the Fieldhouse. In the 1950's and 1960's, the vast majority of students were there to cheer on the team with music [band] and the College "Fight Song." The latter had been composed in 1939 by Father Paul Speckbaugh

5. Republican Party Rally







Above left:
6. The "Fight Song"
Above:
7. Live Puma Mascot

[words] and Professor Paul Tonner [music]. The other two College songs, the "Banner Song" [composed by the same people] and the "Alma Mater Song" [composed many years earlier by Father Justin Henkel] received less attention. The latter, a more stately song, was still sung in the 1950's at graduation.

7. In 1939 the name of the College teams was changed from Cardinals to Pumas, a name that was at once different and occasioned by the rumor of a live puma spotted in Jasper County.

In 1962 the College had a real, live puma mascot, which Joe Daleiden, Junior Class Treasurer, "delivered" on a campaign promise for Homecoming. The three month old cub was a friendly little "fellow," but loved to tear people's clothing [and skin] with its sharp claws. The College did not keep it to adulthood.

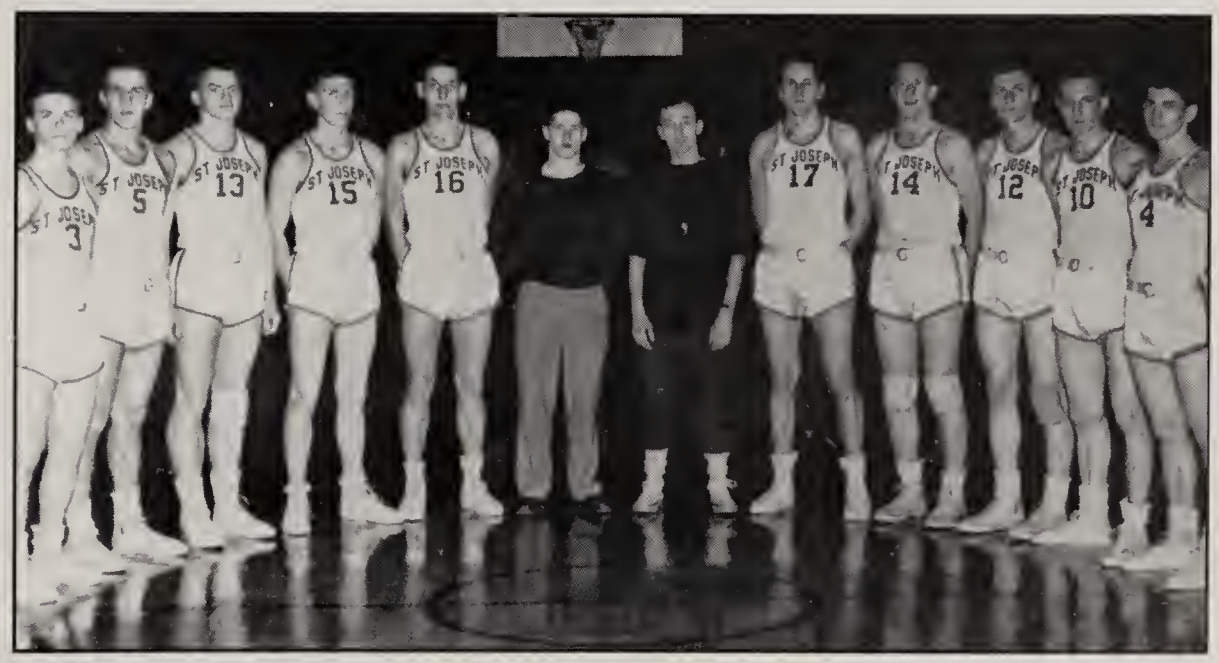


8. "Artificial" Puma

8. A less threatening artificial puma has continued to be part of the sports scene.

9. The first Puma basketball team to win the Indiana Collegiate Conference was that of 1952-1953. The coach, Richard Scharf, was named "coach of the year."

Among the personalities that figured high in the history of the Fieldhouse surely has been Richard Scharf. His career began with his student days, 1934-1938, when he won eleven major letters in football, basketball, and baseball, more than any other athlete in the College's history. When he returned in 1940 as assistant coach, Saint Joseph's was still a small college. He was expected to coach all sports, including the high school teams [the latter until 1948]. Besides coaching, he served as Director of Athletics, 1962-1980. He also served the College's interests in many other capacities.



9. Basketball Team, 1952-1953

[L. to r.: Willard Kellogg, Chester Pilat, Marvin Hackman, Bill Elbert, Bernard Boff, Boyd Reutebuch, Coach Richard Scharf, Edward O'Rourke, Don Merki, Bill Gehring, Captain Jack Dwyer, Tim O'Brien]

He, more than anyone else, has been identified with the College's sports program, during which time he won the hearts of the entire school for his loyalty, excellence, hard work, and always being the perfect gentleman. He was naturally in the first group to be inducted into the Saint Joseph's College Sports Hall of Fame.

10. The College continued to produce some great teams. Three times the Pumas won the Great Lakes Regional Championship, 1969-1970, 1973-1974, and 1978-1979. The best record was made by the first team with a 21 to 6 season. The head coach was James Holstein, 1959-1972. He also became "Coach of the Year" in 1970. He is in the top row, fifth from the left.



10. Basketball Team, 1969-1970

[L. to r., top row: Red Kenney (head trainer), George Post (assistant coach), Dr. Paul Williams (team physician), George Brun, Jim Holstein (head coach), Bob Seggerson, Mark Phillips, Ted Hillary, Bill Gladieux, Ron Fueger, Dale Anderson (athletic business manager), Jerry Pankey, Dave Pettengell, Tom Crowley (assistant coach). Bottom row: Ed Muhlenkamp, Dennis Oury, Joe Fritz, Rob Finnerty (manager), Roger Morgan, Bill Weliky]

11. Most celebrated of the Puma individual players was James Thordsen of Puerto Rico. He played on the Puerto Rican team at the Olympics in Munich 1972 and again in Montreal in 1976. Here he is shown with his mother as Father Banet announced the James Thordsen Scholarship.

12. Indispensable to the Fieldhouse is the person who launders, issues, and keeps records of equipment. Herman Wiltfang presided at this window for 23 years, 1965-1988. The more intricate operations, such as repairing uniforms, were done by his faithful wife.

13. Women resident students arrived in 1968, and it would be some years before female varsity teams would become significant. Glory came with a bang for the women's basketball team, 1987-1988 and 1988-1989. In the latter year it had a 27 to 4 winning record, won the Great Lakes Regional Championship a second time, and entered the NCAA quarter finals in California, gaining national recognition.

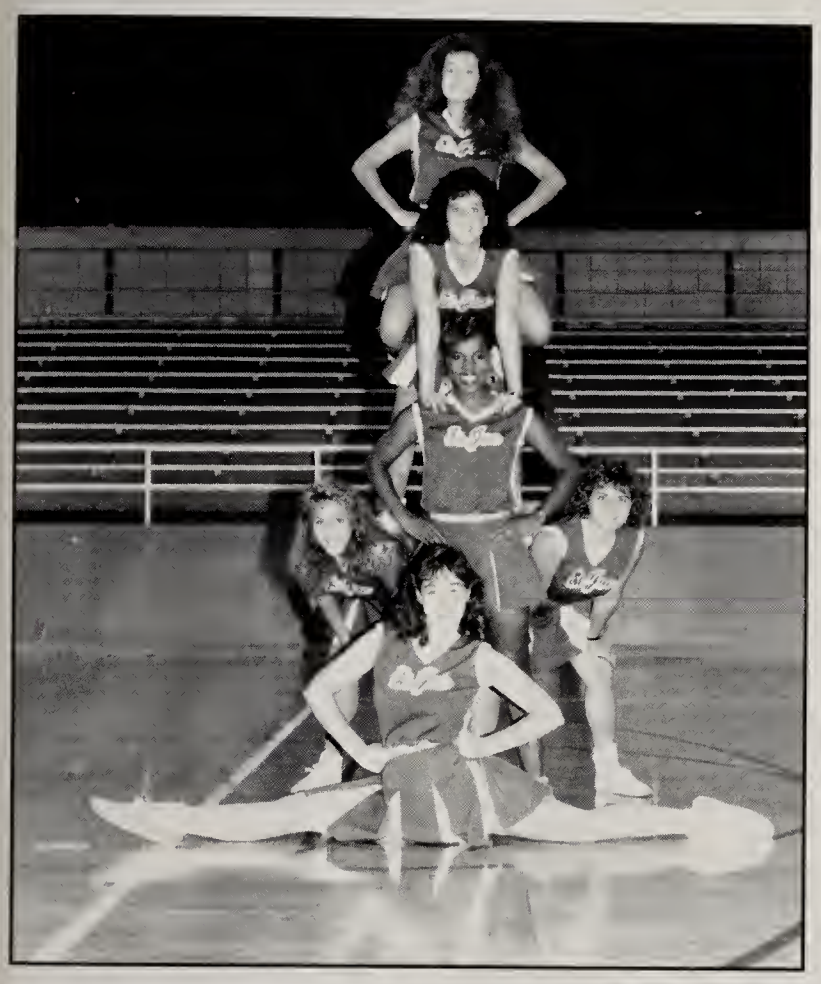


11. James Thordsen



12. Herman Wilfang

Here is a picture of the 1989-1990 team. Jeannette Yeoman gained distinction by becoming the highest scorer [2,279 pooints] in the history of the College, surpassing the previous record of James Thordsen. The coach is the very energetic if not always inhibited Dave Smith, with the College athletic department from 1976-1990.



14. Cheerleaders, 1987-1988 [From the top: Jennifer Johnston, Gina D'Angelo, Pam Edwards, Meri Vallin (left), Ginger Rodgers (right), Mary Beth Donnelly]

Right:

15. "Scarlet Harmony" Pep Band

14. Part of the basketball [and football] scene are the cheerleaders. Here is a troupe from the 1987-1988 year. Women do not monopolize this activity, however. In fact, in the 1950's and early 1960's there were only male cheerleaders, often very competent and imaginative ones.

15. Bands have traditionally been used to "pep up" basketball and football games. Representative of them is a group called Scarlet Harmony, who pose here out of uniform, namely, without their red hats. This volunteer group was inspired by the ever youthful director, Father Lawrence Heiman.

16. Another popular female sport is volleyball. This was the team for 1980-1981. The lady second from the right is Linda Taulman, on the College coaching staff, 1979-1989.



13. Women's Basketball Team 1989-1990

[L. to r., standing: Dave Smith (head coach), Chris Bishop, Tia Glass, Alicia Dobbels, Lisa Baciu, Sloan Haughey, Jennifer Herman, Kerry Krapec, D'Lee Cudworth. Kneeling: Lisa Herbert, Marian Pack, Jeannette Yeoman, Jennifer Radosevic, Patty Offer, Paula Kline, Dee Sloan]





16. Women's Volleyball, 1980-1981

[L. to r.: Jane Lemanski, Mary Ann Dudka (Student trainer), Mary Jean Ducey, Ronda Hillenburg, Nancy Scott, Renee Vermejan, Pam Bell, Linda Deno, Michele Quaife, Penny Salm, Jeanelle McDonnell, Linda Taulman (coach), Regina Fisher]

17. Among the minor sports associated with the Fieldhouse through the years has been wrestling. This was the 1972-1973 team. The man in striped short is Coach Bill Jennings, who joined the athletic department in 1965, but who is remembered more as a football coach.

18. Back in the 1940's, the College also had for a time a boxing team. It was later forbidden by the NCAA as too dangerous.

19. As the College enrollment grew in the 1950's, the Fieldhouse was put to uses other than sports. On March 7, 1958, the Feast of St. Thomas Aquinas mass was still so well attended that an altar had to be set up in the Fieldhouse.

20. By 1981, much more important was the Baccalaureate Mass celebrated in the Fieldhouse, this time with the altar facing the congregation.



17. Wrestling Team, 1972-1973

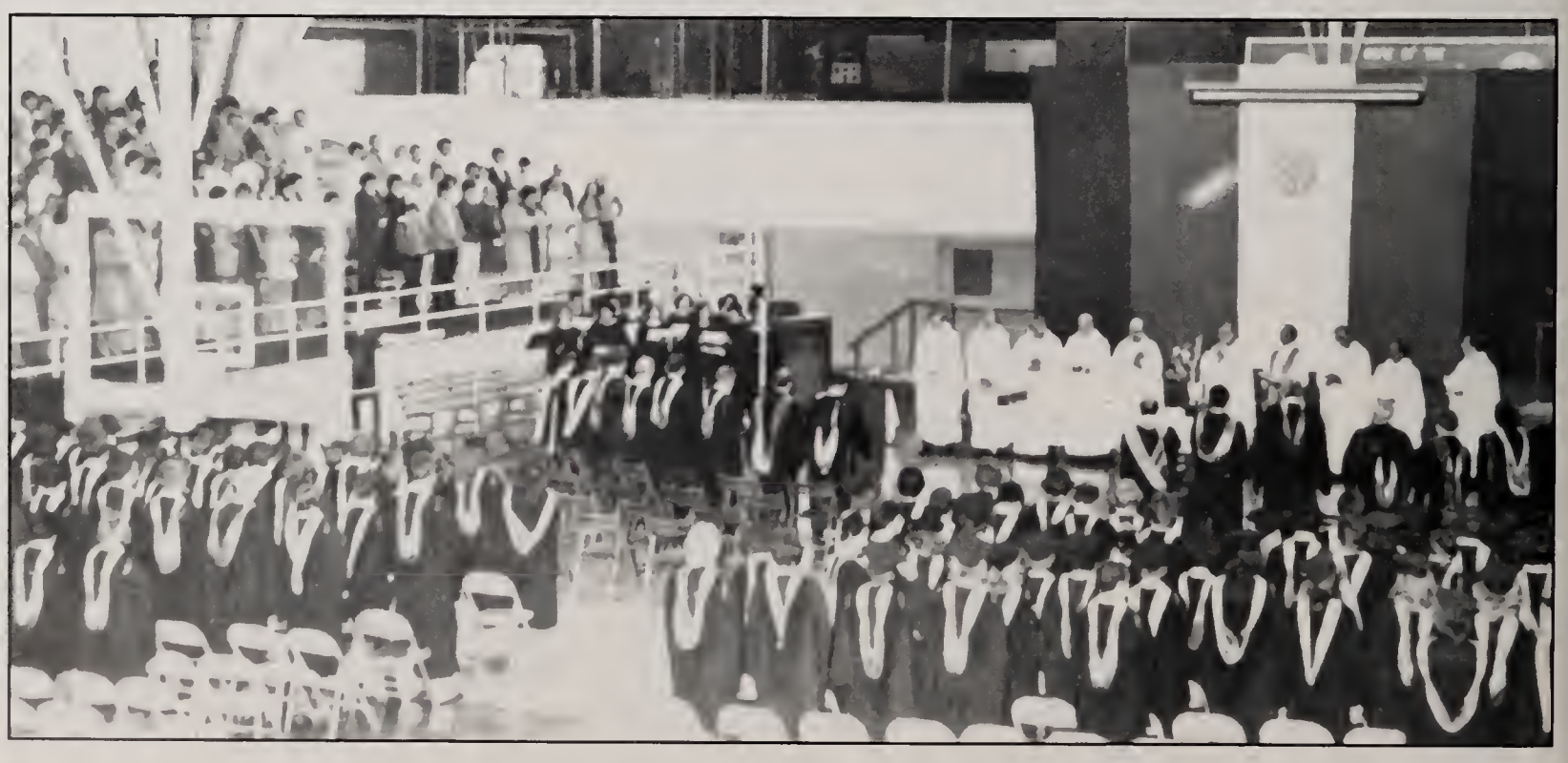
[L. to r., Standing: Larry Weber (assistant coach), Dave Picker (assistant coach), Dave Windau, Walter Prochno, Mike Noel, Jim Delach, Gerry Glowniak, Mike Millard, Bill Jennings (head coach). Kneeling: John Grande, Jim Pittacora, John Flach, Jerry Vahary, Dick Mitchell, Bill Soble]



19. Fieldhouse Altar, 1958



Above:
18. Boxing Team, 1941-1942
[L. to r., in trunks: Robert Cavey, William Carlos, Charles Riedel, John Stenger, John Runchey, John O'Brien, Charles Klapheke. In jackets: Edward Resetar, H. Parker (coach), Thomas Scollard]
Right:
20. Baccalaureate Mass, 1981

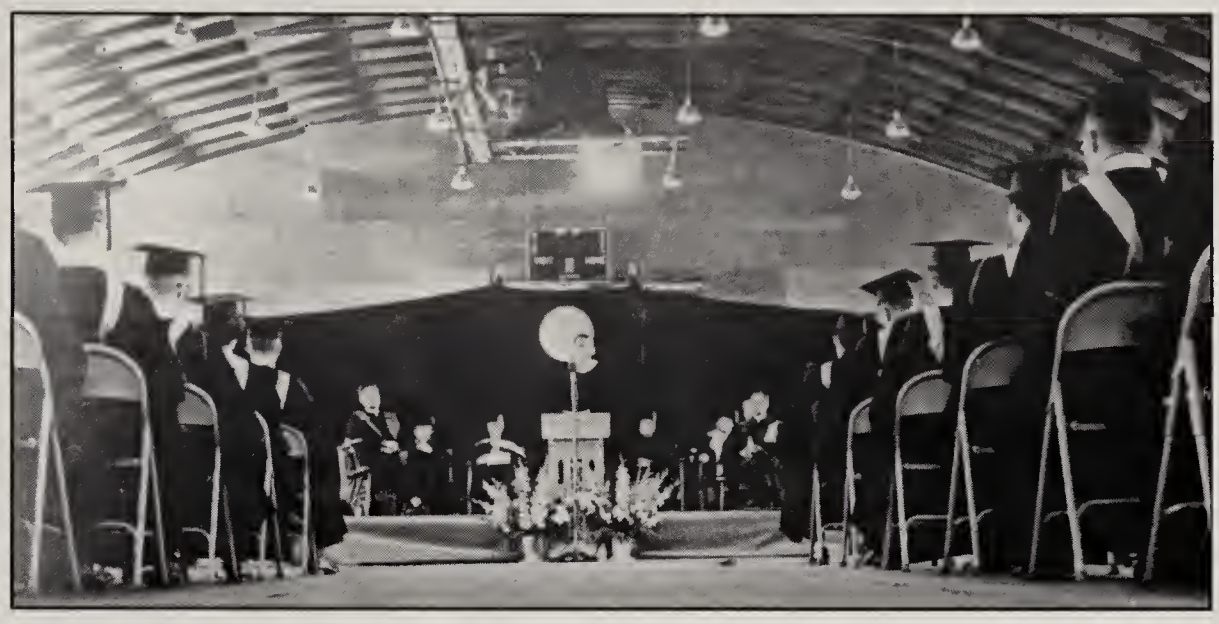


21. The day after the Baccalaureate Mass the graduation exercise was also held in the Fieldhouse instead of in the Auditorium. This picture was taken in 1960, when Raymond Krizmanic was valedictorian. He is seen here speaking to his fellow graduates.

22. A most stirring event in the Fieldhouse was the Diamond Jubilee Concert, April 12, 1964. It was conducted by C. Alexander Peloquin [center] whose "Te Deum" was featured. Assisting him were Sister M. Laudesia, O.S.F., who brought the Alverno College Chorus to the College, and Father Lawrence Heiman, who directed the Saint Joseph's College Glee Club.

23. Another great musical triumph in the Fieldhouse was a concert by the Indiana University Philharmonic Orchestra, which performed during the 1962-1963 school year.

21. Commencement Exercises, 1960







Above:
22. Diamond Jubilee Concert, 1964
Left:
23. Indiana University Philharmonic Orchestra

Raleigh Hall



Above:
2. Raleigh Hall, 1947



Right:
1. Father Henry Lucks, Eleventh President

1. Father Henry Lucks, eleventh president of the College, 1944-1948, was an intelligent and energetic man who came to the faculty in 1927. After earning a doctorate in philosophy at Catholic University in 1936, he became Dean of Studies in 1937 and then president of the College in 1944-1948. His health, however, compelled him to resign. He died November 11, 1954, at the age of 53.

The last two years of Father Lucks' term were years of rapid growth. Enrollment soared to 525, thanks to the G. I. Bill, whereby war veterans received federal support to attend college, including private colleges. The library was expanded and modernized, and the cafeteria system replaced the family style eating arrangement in the dining room.

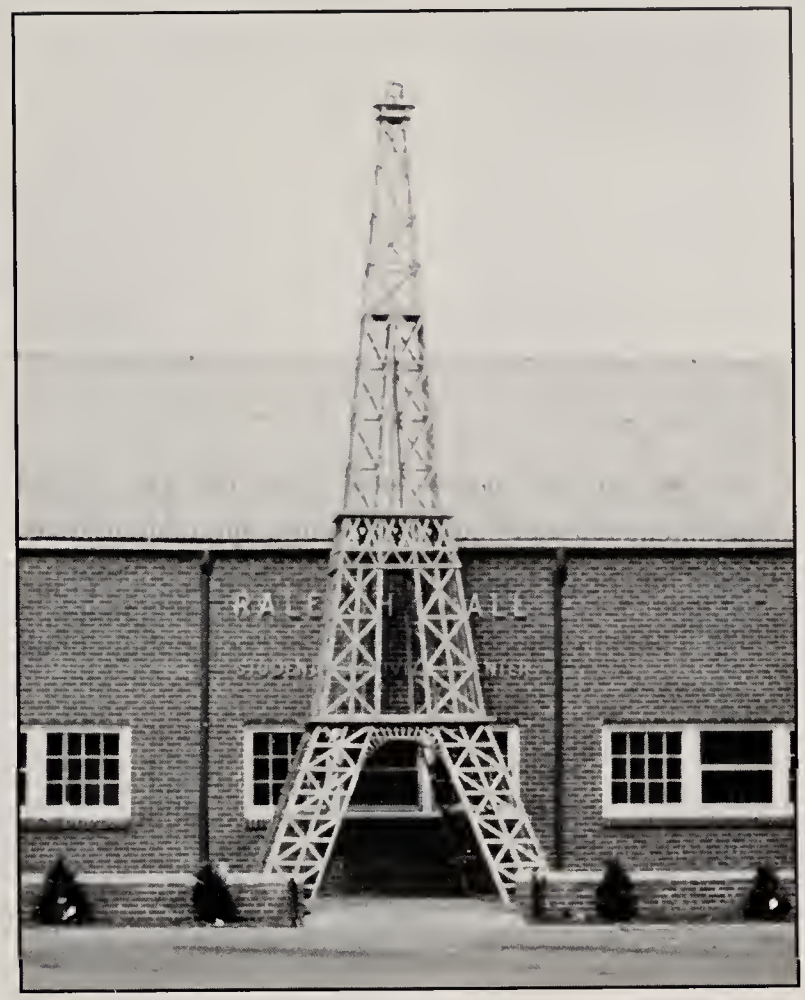
Effort was made to continue to use the College facilities during the summer months. Summer sessions had begun in 1942 to help students finish their College courses before Uncle Sam called them to military service. In 1948, summer school became a permanent feature when nuns were invited to attend.

In addition to this, the Chicago Bears began their 30-year-long association with the College when they made its campus their summer training site in 1944. This soon expanded into welcoming other groups to use the campus in the summer, such as high school bands and athletic groups.

2. Raleigh Hall was originally a government surplus frame building that the College acquired in 1947. The name was simply transferred from the exclusive smoking club called Raleigh Club that had begun years before. By this time its exclusivity had ended and all students were welcome to use this new building, which one might more appropriately call a student center.

The fond recollections of all that transpired in this building from 1947 to 1963 are all out of proportion to its modest size.





Above:
3. A Weekend "Mixer"
Above right:
5. "Eiffel Tower, 1960 Prom

Right:
4. College Combo in the Early 1950's
Below:
6. Parisian Atmosphere

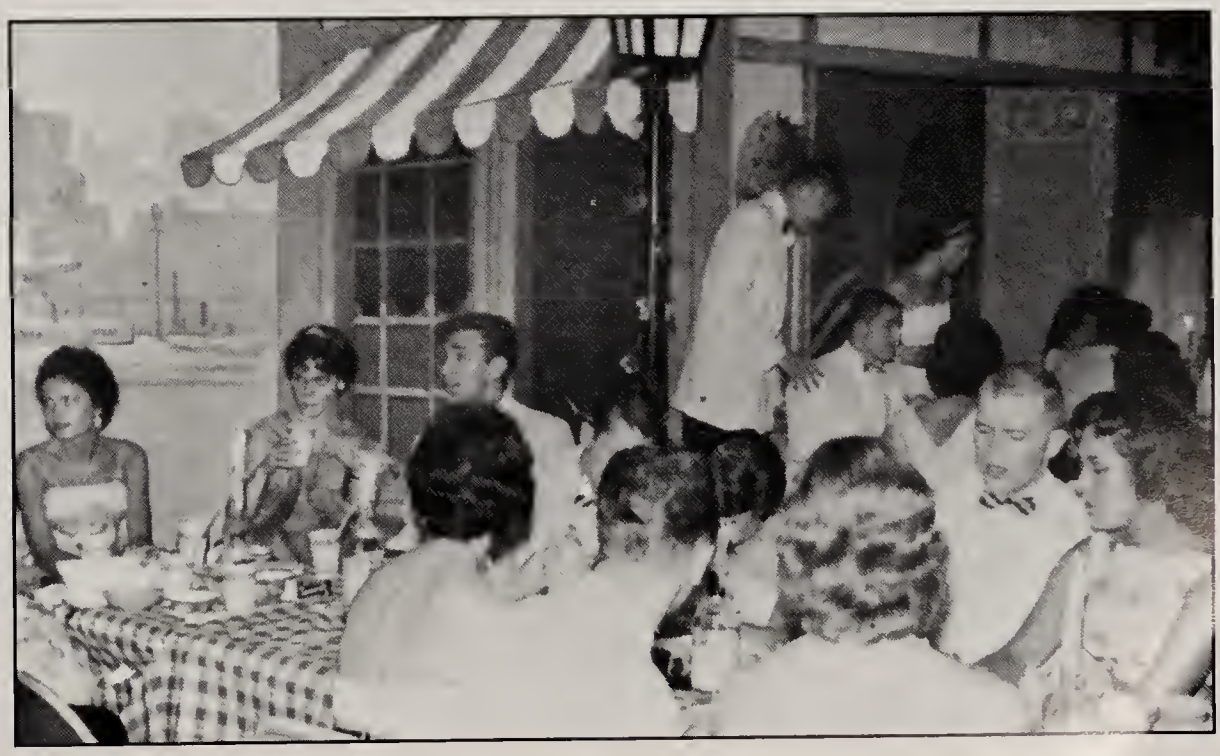


3. Raleigh Hall was at first one large room. In the 1950's, weekend mixers were frequently held here when "girl's schools brightened our campus". The visitors came from such places as St. Mary's of the Woods, St. Xavier, Mundelein, Rosary, and St. Francis colleges.

4. Often an upper class orchestra furnished the music for mixers in the early 1950's. But professional orchestras were also engaged.

5. In 1958, Raleigh Hall was given a brick veneer and enlarged along the west side. Brother Gerard von Hagel, who was in charge of the hall, recalls that the students, especially with the help of the girls after they arrived, created grand and imaginative decorations for the dances. Most striking was the Prom of 1960, when the students built an accurate scale model of the Eiffel Tower to add to the Parisian "atmosphere" of the event.

6. Here is a sample corner of the interior decorations for the dance. But was wine served? Probably not.



7. The interior of Raleigh Hall had an inviting atmosphere, and it was used. Especially between classes in the mornings it was filled to capacity with both students and faculty. They would come for a bite to eat, a game of checkers or cards, or just to sit and talk.

There were other forms of relaxation, such as the pool tables shown here.

8. On occasion, student-faculty gatherings were organized on a more formal basis, as this picture shows. Students could join any table that interested them.

At the "Science" table was Father Norman Heckman, at the "Humanities" were two English professors, James Farrell, 1956-1962, and Peter Holub, 1956-1959, and [barely visible] Father Raymond Cera, and at the "Philosophy" table were Father Cletus Kern and Father Edward McCarthy.

7. Raleigh Hall Interior



8. Student-Faculty Discussions



9 to 11. Because of their long terms of service, three of the men deserve a closer look. Father Norman Heckman spent all forty years, 1940-1980, in the chemistry department.

Father Raymond Cera, however, wore several hats during his 34 years, 1948-1983. He not only taught both French and Spanish, when such classes were large, but during the 1950's was also director of a house full of seminarians in Xavier Hall and administered two neighboring parishes. In his "retirement" he is translating St. Gaspar del Bufalo's letters from the original Italian into English, a monumental undertaking.

Father Edward McCarthy served the least number of years, 1957-1980, in the department of philosophy. But what people don't ordinarily know is the fact that he served as president of Sacred Heart College [now Kansas Newman College] in Witchita, Kansas, 1950-1954.



9. Father Norman Heckman

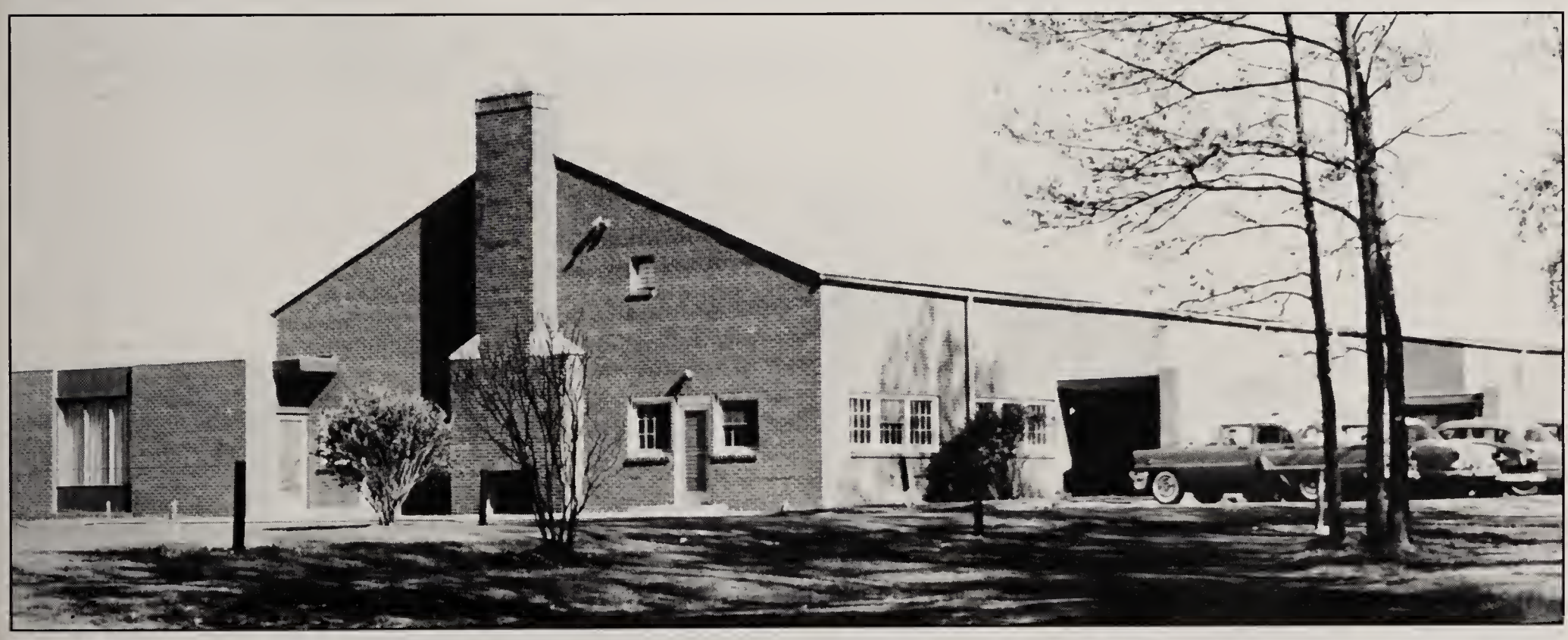


10. Father Edward McCarthy



11. Father Raymond Cera

12. After the erection of Halleck Student Center in 1963, Raleigh Hall was at first converted in part into classrooms to accommodate the growing enrollment. In time, however, the athletic department took over the building. The picture here shows part of the 1958 addition on the west side, now the quarters of the football coaches. The main part of the building is devoted to what looks like a torture chamber to the uninitiated, but the devices are in fact very popular pieces of body building equipment. A part of the west extension continues to house the College art department or studio.



12. Raleigh Hall Today

Outdoor Sports



1. Father Alfred Zanolar, Twelfth President



2. Lay Board of Trustees

[L. to r., standing: Arthur Hellyer, Paul Schumacher, Father Joseph Otte (College Treasurer), Justin Oppenheim, Robert Gallagher, John O'Laughlin, Father Walter Pax (Dean of Studies). Seated: John Dwyer, Father Alfred Zanolar, Garland Rathel, Frank McHale, Morris Jacobs. William Hanley and Richard O'Connor were absent.

1. Father Alfred Zanolar, the College's twelfth president, was assigned in 1934 to teach mathematics, a post he continued to hold until his presidency, 1948-1951.

Like Father Lucks' term before him, there is not much to record by way of visible monuments. The biggest triumph occurred in the spring of 1950, when the College received full accreditation from the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. This was an essential step to further growth.

In 1951, Father Zanolar left the College to accept other assignments. He died August 6, 1958, at the age of 49.



3. Football Bleachers

2. In December of the same year, an advisory Board of Lay Trustees was formed. This board did not constitute the body that ruled the

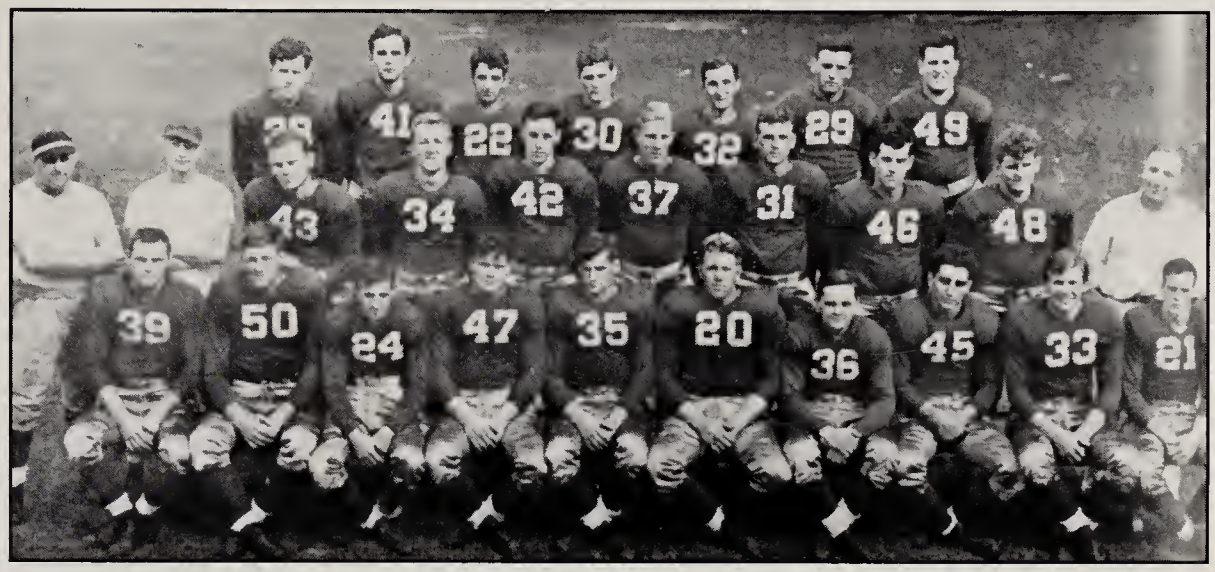
College, but acted only as advisors. Still its creation was a revolutionary step for those days, when Catholic colleges were jealously controlled by the religious order that founded them. In the case of Saint Joseph's, most of the faculty and staff were still priests.

3. The principal external change on the campus in 1950 was the football bleachers and press box. [The present press box was installed in 1989.] The picture dates from 1966. Cheerleaders were still male. The bell in the foreground belonged to Valparaiso University, a Lutheran school with which Saint Joseph's College waged a favored rivalry.



4. Valpo Victory Bell

4. Saint Joseph's students "stole" the Valpo bell on several occasions. Here the purloiners were not afraid to identify themselves: They called themselves Donnelly's Raiders. Standing, from left to right, are: Mike McMahon, Dominic Buttitta, Jim Thomason, Charlie Donnelly, Jack Lambke, and John McLaughlin. Seated: Terry Lofin and Bob Saltysiak. The year was 1962.



5. Football Team, 1941

[L. to r., top row: Thaddeus Nowak, Charles Sudrovech, Vito Valone, ? Shields, John Keehner, Charles Marcis, John Patton. Middle row: Brother Henry Kosalko, C.PP.S. (line coach). Richard Scharf (backfield coach), Peter Varini, Clarence Lewandowski, Gerald McCarthy, Robert Stadtmiller, Cornelius Vanderkolk, Thaddeus Swierczek, Robert Fannon, Joseph Dienhart (head coach). Bottom row: Stanley Lapsys, Louis Yugovich, Stanley Wisniewski, August Sunagel, Edward Resetar, Arthur Gilpin, Benjamin Nance, Steven Theodosis, ? Smith, Donald Clark]

5. In Saint Joseph's College football history, the most respected name is Joseph Dienhart, already introduced in an earlier chapter. Here he is pictured with the football team of 1941-1942. This team and the succeeding one had seasons with no losses and only one tie.

The assistant coach on the extreme left was Brother Henry Kosalko, who served in the athletic department, 1936-1942.

Next to him is assistant coach Richard Scharf.

Football games were still played as they had been for years on the field east of the Fieldhouse, now used as a practice field.



6. Football Team, 1956

[L. to r., top row: Robert Shemky (assistant coach), James O'Brien, Arthur Kurek, Richard Hagye, Henry Alesia, Bernard Beland, Kenneth Bates, Timothy Faylor, Tom Huhn, John Kobza, Clarence Batie. Middle row: Dale O'Connell (assistant coach), George Sherwood, Edward Labbe, Raymond Shuhet, Richard Cote, William Brinkman, Keith Fingerhut, Paul Scherschel, Jerome Selinger, Michael Murphy, Francis Mulcahey. Front row: James Fitzpatrick, Norbert Daigle, Thomas Deem, John Fox, Raymond Knight, Ralph Tite, Daniel Lyman, James Tegtmeyer, Raymond Banary, John Stuber, William Riegle, John Hammer, Robert Jauron (head coach)]

6. In the 1950's, great emphasis was placed on football. Coach Robert Jauron, on the extreme right, coached the Pumas, 1954-1959. He concentrated his tremendous energy on shaping a football team that created waves in the Indiana Collegiate Conference, especially in 1956, when the Pumas pulverized its six opponents with a combined score of 252 to 19.

In 1956, the Pumas were privileged to compete in the newly established Aluminum Bowl in Little Rock, Arkansas, where on a



8. Baseball Team, 1943

[L. to r., top row: Thomas Scollard, Stanley Lapsys, George Ellspermann, James Bean, Leo Zande, Armand Caminati, William Gladen, ? Hoffman, John Dunn. Middle row: Paul Reichert, Joseph Mikan, Patrick Hernan, William Shine, John Boyle, Gilbert Hodges, Merritt Schoder, Robert Heiny, Maurice Gutgsell. Bottom row: Adolph Waznis, Stanley Wisniewski, Frank Staucet, Jerry Mullens, Charles Hodges, Ambrose Martell, Donald Clark, John Murphy, Robert Verpaele]



7. Aluminum Bowl Trophy, 1956

rainy day on December 22, they held the opponent, Montana State College, to a score of 0 to 0. The wet weather made it a "Mud Bowl." The game was broadcast nationwide on CBS television and radio.

7. The Aluminum Bowl trophy was a grand thing to behold. Almost forgotten is the fact that the College and the community gave the team both a great sendoff and reception. What all transpired on the train trip to Arkansas and the reception there is a story that the participants would have to tell.

The man standing in the center is Ray Banary representing the Saint Joseph's College team.



9. Women's Tennis Team, 1979-1980

[L. to. r., top row: Jan Stuhrenberg, Kim Owsley, Sue Fitzgerald, Christy Allen, Jennifer Voreis, Vickie Williams. Bottom row: Peggy King, Barb Salkeld, Michelle Poinsatte, Kathy Kersteff, Beth Conroy, Father Ambrose Ruschau (coach)]

8. The College made a credible beginning also in baseball in the early forties. It, too, was coached by Joe Dienhart and won the Indiana Collegiate Conference that spring with a record of ten wins and one loss.

Richard Scharf recalls that seven members of this team went on into professional baseball for a time, but only one of them made it big. That was Gil Hodges, who became first baseman for the Brooklyn Dodgers and later manager of the New York Mets. In this picture, Gil is in the middle row, fourth from the right. Ironically, he was the only player not identified when this photo was printed in the yearbook.

10. College Rifle Club



9. There were many outdoor sports over the years, including golf, track, and cross country. Tennis is one that has had a long history. Even the tennis courts date back to 1923. Representative of a tennis team is this women's team, 1979-1980. Coaching them is Father Ambrose Ruschau [in picture]. He was not formally part of the athletic department, for he taught physics and mathematics from 1955 until his retirement in 1986. However, he is probably the most loyal faculty sports enthusiast on the campus. He had been an athlete himself as a student.

10. One outdoor sport that had a brief history in the 1950's was the Rifle Club. The club had a rifle range at the western end of the College's property. Side arms were also practiced.

11. Finally, soccer made its appearance at Saint Joseph's. Like other sports in the College's history, it was begun by student volunteers supported by interested priest faculty.

This is a team from the year 1980-1981. The team was coached by Father William Stang [extreme right] and assistant coach Father Robert Matichek [extreme left]. Father Matichek served the College, 1978-1985, as instructor in religion and campus minister. Father Stang, the only priest faculty person to have earned an M.D., has been with the biology department since 1977.

A field was made available to them west of Sparling Avenue, which had been the last practice field for the Chicago Bears.



11. College Soccer Team, 1980-81

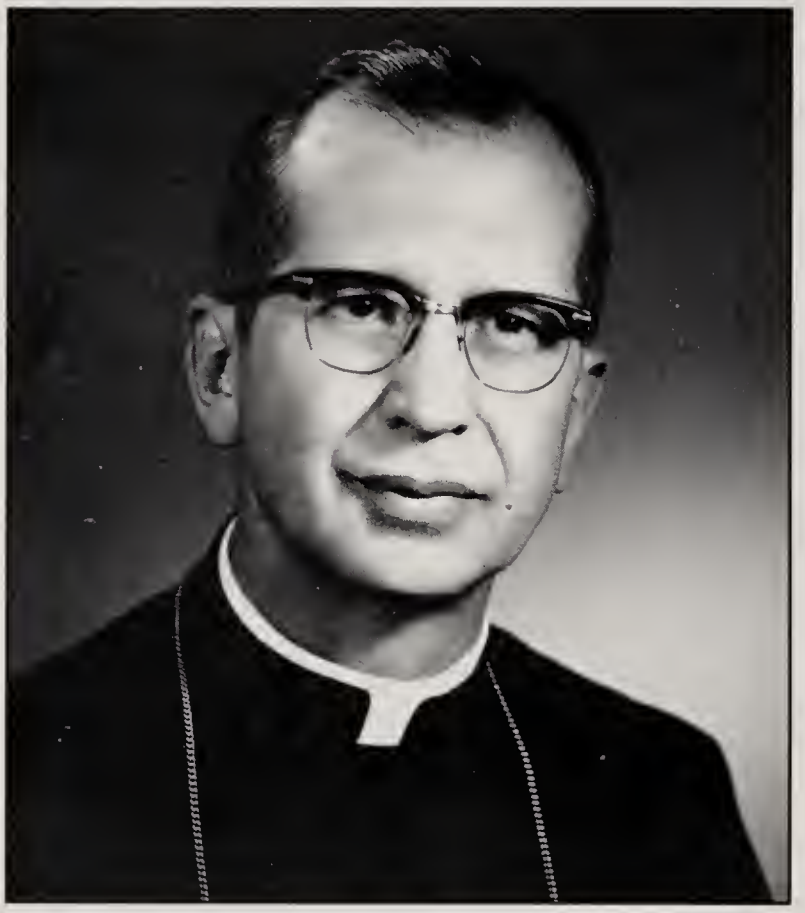
[L. to r., standing: Father Robert Matichek (assistant coach), Marc Tougas, Kevin Fosnaugh, Joe Fleming, Mike Collins, Charles Wappes, Chip Lupacchino, Joe Schipsi, Bryan Wynen, Jeff Radivan, Joe Geiser, Jerry Corcoran, Paul Freitag, Don Amidei, Darryl Carstensen, Mike Breitweiser, Mike Cusick, Mike Nassr, Ellen Kirby, Father William Stang (head coach). Kneeling: George Dotsikas, Mike Burnett, Bill Gartrell]

12. A milestone in the history of Saint Joseph's College sports program was the institution of the CollegeSports Hall of Fame. It has inducted 54 members as of 1990.



12. First Hall of Fame Induction
[L. to r.: George Connelly, Terry Davisson, Don Dippel, Bob Duax, George Ellspermann, John Frawley, Charles "Bud" Greif, Les Klein, Richard Scharf, Jerry Wenzel and Phil Zera.]

Four New Residence Halls



Left:
1. Father Raphael Gross, Thirteenth President



Above:
2. Calumet College of St. Joseph

1. Father Raphael Gross, the thirteenth president of the College, held that post for fourteen years, 1951-1965. He had been assigned to the College in 1941 in the English Department.

During these years, the College carried out the biggest building program in its history, six major new buildings. However, this time the Precious Blood Society did not underwrite the project. Federal loans were available and a burgeoning enrollment justified the expansion.

Enrollment increased from 500 in 1951 to 1341 in 1965. Academic offerings grew from 20 departments with 16 majors to 27 departments with 24 majors.

Significant was the relative decline in the number of clergy, especially on the faculty and in the staff areas. While the proportion of lay professors to clerics in 1951 was 16 to 40, it became 48 to 44 by 1965. Similarly, there were more and more lay people who replaced [and supplemented] the brothers, sisters, and seminarians working in janitorial, offices, farm, shops, library, health center, kitchen, and laundry. This process would accelerate under Father Charles Banet's administration after 1965.

There was a parallel rise in what students had to pay to attend the College. From 1951 to 1965, the cost of room, board, and tuition rose from $460 a semester to $935. Even then, Father Gross was compelled to look for new sources of funds. The biggest monetary windfall came with the $270,000 Ford Foundation Grant in 1956, to support the faculty.

Father Gross, therefore, became very active in the Associated Colleges of Indiana in soliciting funds from corporations. Even more significant was his introduction of the Fellows Program in 1962. This $1,000 per "Fellow" contribution aggregated several million by the time of his death January 30, 1985. He reached the age of 72.

2. The first step in expansion was not on the home campus, but in Hammond, Indiana. In September 1951, the College opened the "Calumet Center Extension" where evening classes were conducted in Bishop Noll High School. In 1960, the Center moved into East Chicago into what had been a group of stores on Indianapolis Boulevard. Here with its better facilities it began to grant a four-year bachelor degree. In 1973, it became independent of Saint Joseph's College and was named Calumet College. In 1976, it moved to its present location in Hammond, into the former American Oil Company Research and Development Center shown in this picture. In January 1987, its name was changed to Calumet College of St. Joseph.



4. White House

3. To meet the housing demands of a rapidly growing student body, and before new residence halls could be built, the College converted some of its older facilities into temporary dorms.



3. Brother Gerard Von Hagel

In 1953, North Science Hall [west] was remodeled to house up to 90 students. Locker and bathroom facilities were on the ground floor, a study hall on the first floor, and the beds on the third floor. Brother Gerard von Hagel was assigned to "prefect" this challenging area. No one photographed the humble accommodations, yet they produced results in term of an esprit de corps and a healthy academic atmosphere that was the best on the campus.

Brother Gerard is shown here in a later assignment as manager of Raleigh Hall. He served the College in various capacities from 1953 to the early 1980's, the last assignment being that of Executive Director of Alumni.

4. Also pressed into housing service was this former Frank Kanne home located west and north of Bennett Hall,called the "White House."

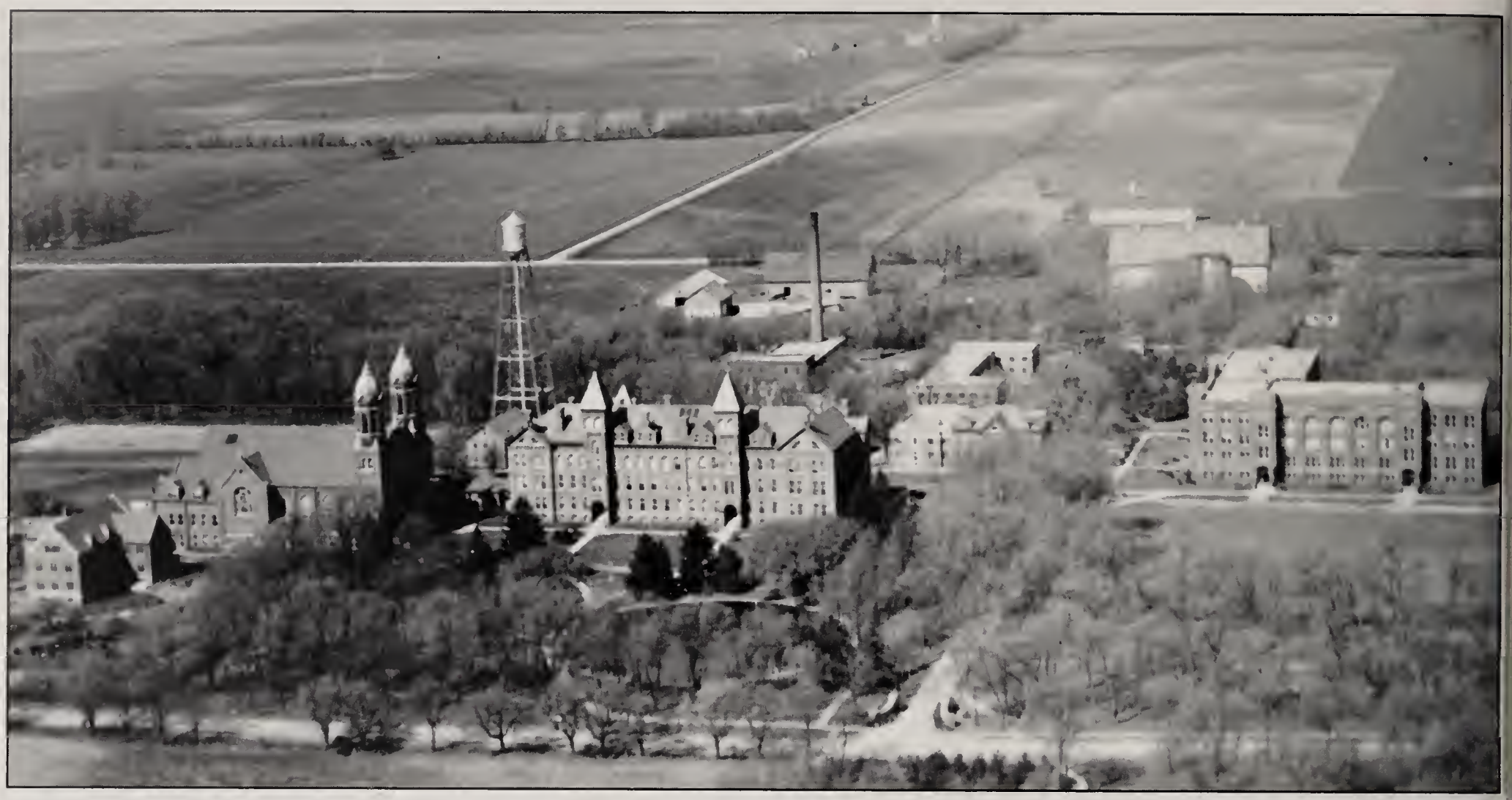
In the 1970's, when the White House was no longer used for student residence, it was used by the psychology department to house pigeons for conducting experiments. It burned down accidentally in September, 1980. The pigeons had been removed by then.

The upper floor of the powerhouse [voted by the students as providing the worst accommodations] and the publications building were also impressed into housing service for a time.

5. In 1954, the College acquired the Dr. Ira Washburn residence in Rensselaer, called Washburn Hall. It was later sold to Judge Philip McGraw, a 1970 alumnus. Three other private homes were rented, two in Rensselaer and one south of the College on Highway 231.

5. Washburn Hall





6. View of Campus, 1952

6. Finally, in 1955, the first two new residence halls were erected. They were built on the site of the College barns that had been removed two years earlier. This is a view of the barns shortly before they were torn down.

7. The first two new halls were Bennett Hall and Noll Hall, built in identical style. Both were made possible through low interest loans from the Federal Government. Bennett Hall [here] houses 96 students.

8. The hall was named after Bishop John Bennett, an alumnus of the College, 1906-1909. Bishop Bennett, 1944-1957, became the first bishop of the newly created Diocese of Lafayette in which the College is located.

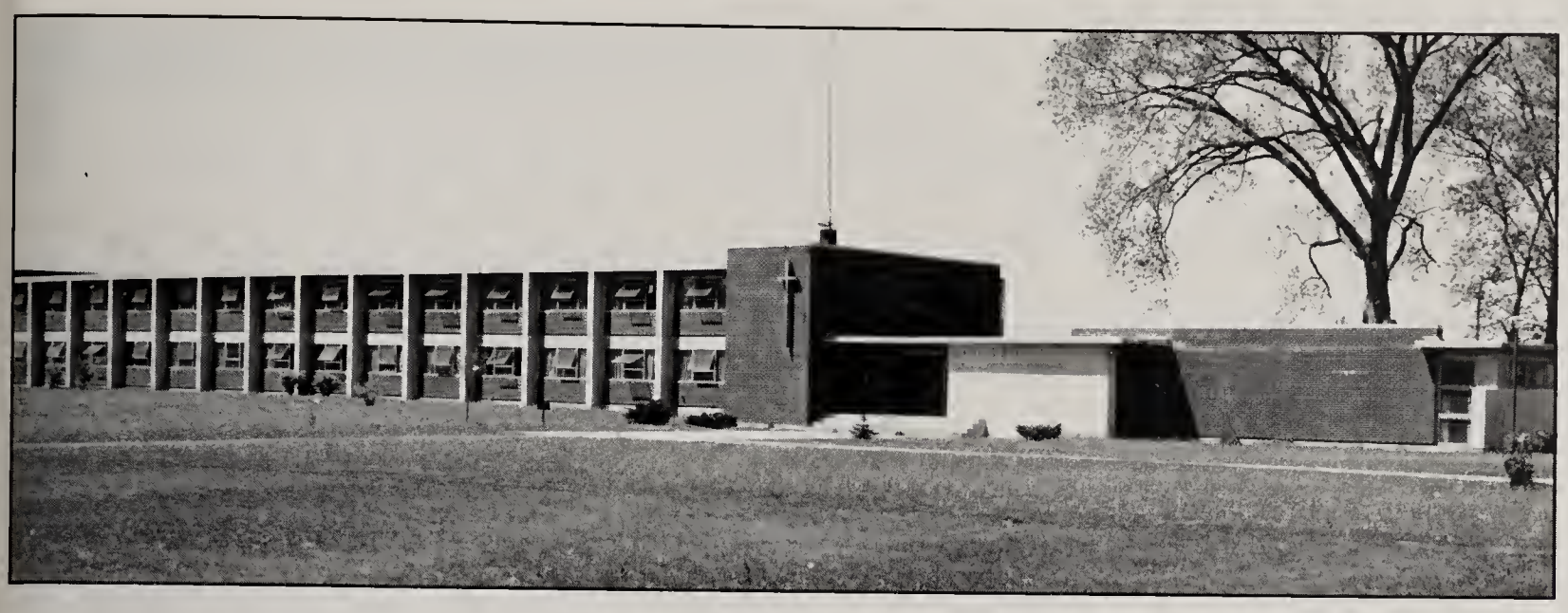
9. Noll Hall was named after Archbishop John Francis Noll. Merlini Hall had up to then been called Noll Hall, but it was felt proper to have the two halls honoring bishops next to each other. Noll Hall houses 97 students.

10. Archbishop Noll was bishop of Fort Wayne, 1925-1956, the diocese in which the College was originally located. Archbishop Noll gained national recognition for his work in catechetics and publications. Our Sunday Visitor Press, founded by him, is probably the



Right:
7. Bennett Hall
Above:
8. Bishop John Bennett





Left:
9. Noll Hall
Below:
10. Archbishop J. Noll



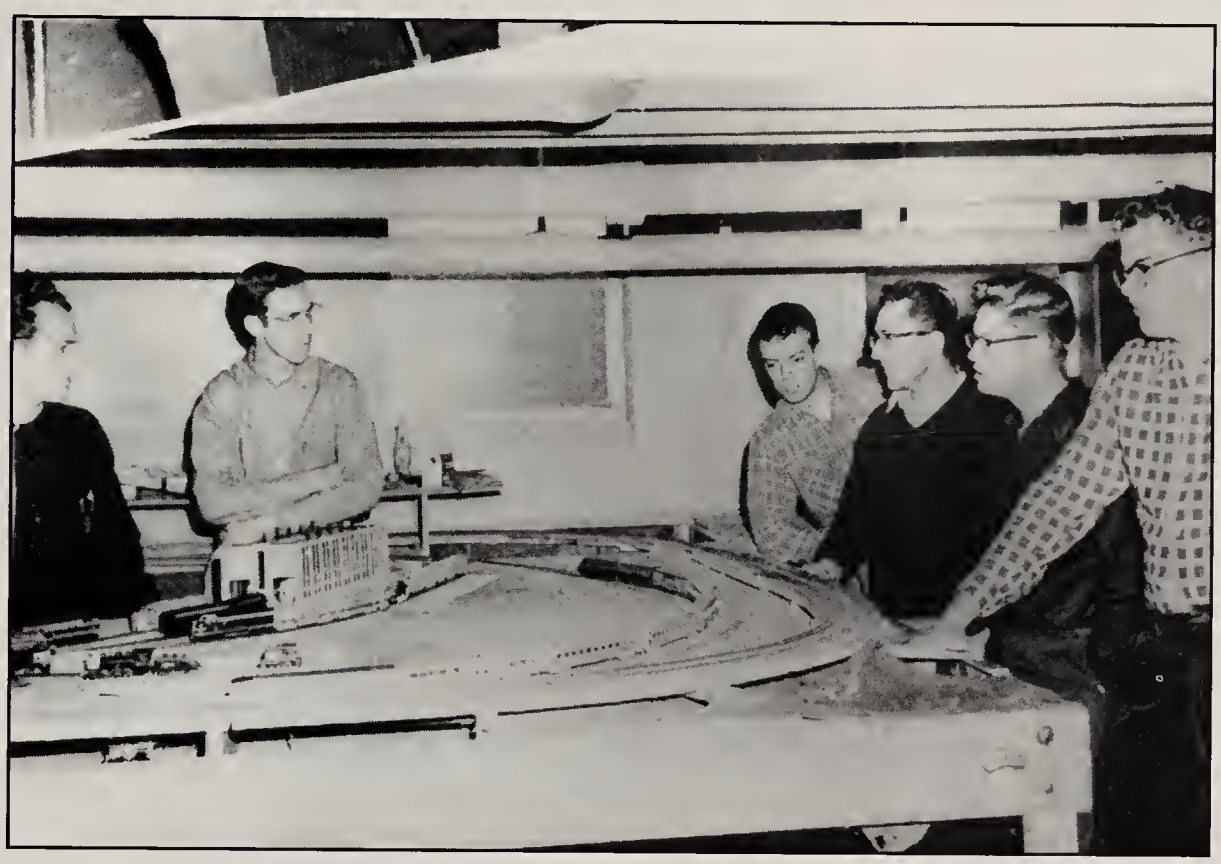
largest Catholic publishing enterprise in the country today. It was because of his personal achievements that he was given the title "Archbishop."

11. Both halls have a spacious lounge attached to them. This extensive model train layout occupied the Noll Hall basement for a couple of years in the late 1950's.

12. Increasing enrollment, however, necessitated a second pair of residence halls in 1958. The hall pictured here is Halas Hall, which houses 117 students. Originally, it housed only male students, but in 1972, the number of female students had outgrown the accommodations of Justin Hall, and Halas Hall is now an all-female hall.

13. Halas Hall recalls George Halas, coach-owner of the Chicago Bears. His nationally renowned football team first came to Saint Joseph's College for its summer training in 1944. After one summer in Drexel Hall, the team was quartered in Merlini Hall.

When Halas Hall was built, the coach had it air-conditioned. Because of this and many other favors to the College, the hall was named in his honor.



11. Model Train, Noll Lounge





Left:
12. Halas Hall
Above:
13. George Halas





Left:
14. Gallagher Hall
Above:
15. Robert Gallagher

Although the Bears left in 1974, the College continues to receive recognition through the movie, "Brian's Song," which tells the story of one of the Bears and his losing bout with cancer. The movie shows several scenes of campus, including the former Ad Building.

14. Gallagher Hall stands directly north of Halas Hall. It was erected the same year, and it is a virtual copy of Halas Hall. The all-male dorm houses 126 students.

15. Robert A. Gallagher distinguished himself in the business world, especially from 1938 to 1962, when he served as president and eventually chairman of the Public Service Company of Indiana. He served as chairman of the College Board of Trustees.

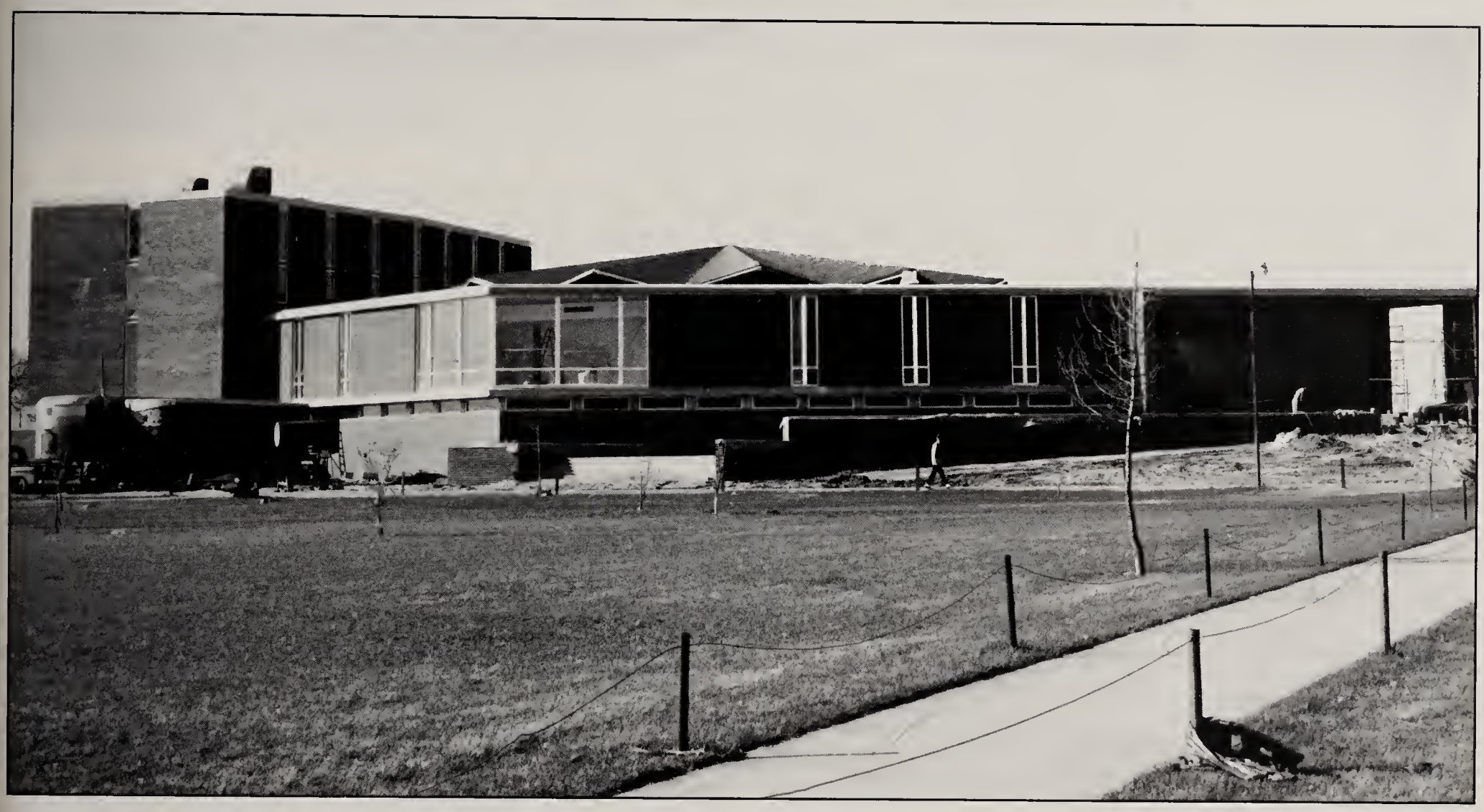
16. Even these four new buildings did not keep up with student enrollment. In 1959, students occupied the Scharf House [pictured here] that stood at the entrance to the west woods. It was so named because the Richard Scharf family had been the last family to occupy this ancient farm house.



16. Scharf House

Even then, 75 students had to be housed in private homes.

Halleck Student Center



1. Halleck Student Center was the capstone of the College's great building program under Father Gross's presidency. It is large, centrally located, and striking in appearance.

2. The building was named after U. S. Congressman, Charles A. Halleck, of Rensselaer, Indiana, a lifelong friend and benefactor of the College, especially in the matter of facilitating federal loans for the new buildings.

Mr. Halleck was a frequent guest of the College, served on the Board of Trustees, and after his 34 years in the U. S. House of Representatives, 1934-1968, devoted time as lecturer on the campus. He died March 3, 1986. The funeral services were held in the College chapel with President Father Charles Banet and Rev. Donald L. Ruhl, Pastor of Trinity United Methodist Church of Rensselaer, presiding.



Above:
1. Halleck Student Center
Left:
2. Congressman Charles A. Halleck



Right:
3. Dairy Barn



Left:
4. Halleck Center and the Campus

Below:
5. Laying the Cornerstone



3. Twenty years previously, the site of this Student Center was occupied by a huge dairy barn [the center building with the three air vent towers] that had been built at the turn of the century. This picture, taken about 1950, reveals how the farm was still an important and even intimate part of the school's operation.

4. This view dates from the time that Halleck Center was nearly completed. A federal loan of $1,700,000 made the building of this and Schwietermann House the single biggest construction enterprise in the College's history. While the dairy operation was moved to new quarters nearly a half mile to the west, the College farm was rapidly declining in its supporting role.

5. A great historic moment in the College's history occurred September 13, 1962,

when former President Dwight D. Eisenhower laid the Halleck Center cornerstone.

Standing in the background is U. S. Representative Charles Halleck. The third person is Father Raphael Gross, president of the College.

6. Honored guests at the cornerstone laying included the architect, Frank Fischer, seen at left. Mr. Fischer was engaged as architect for all six of the new buildings. Although his office was in Chicago, his home was in Rensselaer. This enabled him to monitor the building development firsthand as it proceeded.

7. Here President Eisenhower is addressing a crowd of some 3000 people. The cornerstone laying was followed in the afternoon and evening by a Republican Party rally on the north campus attended by an estimated crowd of 25,000.

8. A picture taken the same day shows, from right to left, Father John Lefko, President Eisenhower, Father Raphael Gross, and Father John Byrne, provincial of the Society of the Precious Blood.

Father Lefko was a key person in this extensive building period. By way of previous experience, he had arranged for a National Catholic Building Convention and Exposition in Chicago two years running, which was sponsored by Saint Joseph's College in 1948 and 1949. This was a time when the building of Catholic churches and parochial schools was at its height and therefore drew many bishops, priests, sisters, brothers, not only from the United States, but also some foreign countries. Father Lefko's expertise was largely that of a self-taught man who built a large parochial school at St. John the Baptist Church in Whiting, Indiana, when he was still assistant pastor.

In 1953, Father Lefko was invited to Saint Joseph's College to establish what we have come to call the Office of Development. He served the College until 1967. His principal work was to arrange for and finance the six new buildings described in this and the previous chapter. He was also treasurer of the College, 1956-1961.

After his work here, Father Lefko moved to Saint Joseph's College's daughter college in Lake County, Indiana. This institution, begun as an extension in 1951, is now an independent school called Calumet College of St. Joseph in Hammond. Here he later served as president.



Left:
6. Architect Frank Fischer
Below:
7. President Dwight D. Eisenhower





8. Photo of the Dignitaries





Right:
9. The Flagstaff
Far right:
10. Dedication of the Flagstaff

9. As one approaches Halleck Student Center from the east, an unlikely item of historical interest is the flagstaff. It was not new when it was erected in 1975; it was merely transferred, considerably shortened, from its original position east of Science Hall.

10. The flagstaff had been the first gift of the College Alumni Association. It consisted of a 110 foot steel pole with a silk flag. The entire project, including the concrete base, came to less than $200. The concrete base is still in its original place along the edge of the grove directly east of Science Hall. The band stand stood directly south of the flagstaff.

The dedication of the flag staff took place on graduation day in June, 1909. Over the years, it was the scene of many patriotic gatherings such as on the Fourth of July.



11. Alumni Association, 1901

11. The Alumni Association was established in June, 1896, on the day after the first graduation. In 1901 it still consisted chiefly of priests, the oldest ones having been ordained only five years. The picture shows only a few alumni, and at least one of the men dressed in a tie was a major seminarian who returned for the occasion. Alumni support of the College was already evident in individual alumni contributing gold medals for students who had distinguished themselves in various academic attainments, especially in that of public speaking. Their greatest contribution was in encouraging students from their parishes to attend Saint Joseph's.

In 1947, however, a Mr. Paul Monastyrski was hired to come to the campus to serve as alumni secretary. Since then, the "alums" have grown to become an increasingly important part of the College, not only in terms of financial support, but also in personal service and as advisors and Board of Trustees members.

Right:
12. "Core Eleven"
Below:
13. Dietician Helen Skinner





12. The ground floor of Halleck Student Center is the recreation area. In one corner is a room called "Core Eleven," which suggests that it is the capstone of the College academic ten-part Core program. Actually, it is a bar that admits only students over 21 with membership cards. It is analogous to the Raleigh Smoking Club of the early years, in which the students had to be 18 and have parental permission to smoke, also at specific times and places.

13. Above the ground floor is the student dining room and kitchen. This modern facility replaces the older kitchen and dining room under the Chapel. The older [chapel] kitchen is still in service, but only to serve the C.PP.S. Dining Room, the Board Room, and an adjacent auxiliary dining room.

For over a half century, the kitchen had been entrusted to the Sisters of the Precious Blood. In the 1940's, a professional lay dietician was hired. Of the many dieticians, the one most fondly remembered is Miss Helen Skinner, who directed the kitchen, 1948-1968.

14. After Miss Skinner's retirement in 1968, the College contracted in succession two outside food services, SAGA [Service Always Gains Acclaim] and ARA [American Restaurant Association]. Neither of them proved satisfactory. In August 1974 the College hired its own dining services manager in the person of James Novak.



The people now serving the kitchen are all lay people as this picture of 1985 shows. Five were or soon would be thirty-year veterans: Pauline Huffman, 1957-1988 [not in photo], Helen Hahn, 1957-1987, Lorraine Drake, since 1960, Crystal Williams, since 1960 [not in photo], and Roger Knouff, since 1961.

14. Kitchen Crew, 1985
[L. to r., 1st row: Fay Ritchie, Jean Bushman, Chau Malia, Andrea Whitaker, Cora Owsley. 2nd row: Carol Schofield, Julia Mehall, Mae Keen, Helen Urbanczyk, Ken Lear. 3rd row: Virginia Standish, Judy Jarrette, Lorraine Drake, Helen Hahn, Marge Weems, Anna Richie, Sara Sigman. 4th row: Richard Stowers, Roger Knouff.]





Above:
15. Pauline Huffman and Steve McAleer
16. Dining Room
Right:
17. Ballroom



15. Pauline Huffman is receiving a citation and a final check from the current College Director of Dining Services, Steve McAleer, of the class of 1982, and Director since 1984. Pauline has an all-time record of 31 years of service, 1957-1988. Her husband, Charles, regularly lent her a hand in cleaning up in the C.PP.S. Dining Room the last several years.

Such recognition for long periods of service are standard procedure in all segments of the College staff, even for shorter periods of service. Workers are part of the College community as much as faculty and students.

16. The dining room seats 650 people. The tables are set for a Fellows Dinner. The unique feature of the room is the center pillar that holds up not only the ceiling, but the ballroom floor above.

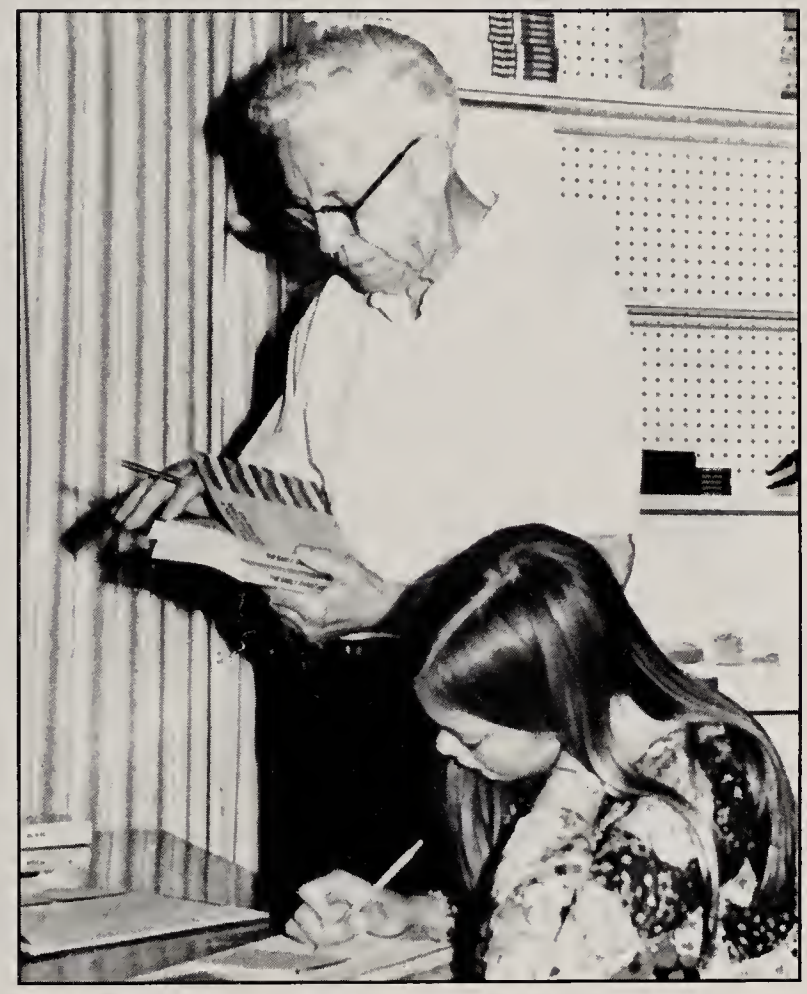
17. Above the dining room is the ballroom. This attractive facility is not used on a daily basis, but reserved for festive occasions such as banquets, dances, receptions, and exhibitions [art, magicians, musicals, etc.]. Many outsiders use the ballroom for events such as wedding receptions, proms, and conventions.

Here the graduating seniors of 1989 are enjoying a "champagne brunch."



18. The outside wall of the ballroom was decorated with a series of twelve colorful murals depicting the history of the College. It was the work of professional artist, Nancy Lynch, wife of James Novak, manager of the kitchen at the time. Students occasionally helped her with the project. Funding was arranged by Mrs. Mildred Tait, a member of the College Board of Trustees. The murals were dedicated May 31, 1980.

Shown here is the second panel, which pictures the beginning of the College.





19. Behind the ballroom is the College bookstore. It was designed and arranged under the direction of Father Edward Roof, who continued to operate it for a few years until his retirement. He was ably assisted by several people, notably Mrs. Ceil Conley, who with her husband Robert had operated the bookstore in its previous location in Gaspar Hall.

Father Roof is shown with an assistant, Linda [Bricker] Hekema in 1972.

Father Roof served the College in many capacities during his 45 years of service, 1929-1974. He was formally trained to teach classical languages, but his athletic interest led him to coach the tennis team for many years. He served as College Athletic Director, 1937-1953. He was deservedly inducted into the College Sports Hall of Fame in 1985.

20. Surrounding the ballroom are several offices that provide a variety of services for the students. Not least important among these is the telephone switchboard. No one can recall where the first switchboard was located. This writer recalls it having been successively in the west tower of the Ad Building [1941] and then for many years as part of the business office. A facility that in 1891 was limited to just one telephone [in the President's office] has now grown to 340 telephones campuswide.

In 1988, an new phone system was installed that is not only state of the art, but relieves much of the burden of the College telephone operators.

The operator pictured here is Amy Biedenbender, who has been a College telephone operator since February 7, 1972.

21. The Campus Ministry office has also "evolved." It was in 1949 that a "chaplain" was appointed to oversee the religious activities of

Top:
18. College Murals
Above left:
19. Father Edward Roof
Above right:
20. Telephone Operator Amy Biedenbender



21. Campus Ministry

the campus. That doesn't mean that religious matters had been neglected up to that time. In former years a "spiritual director" was appointed who would give the students periodic conferences in the Chapel. He had no special office space, unless the "confessional" be considered such.

The man most closely identified with the office of College Chaplain is Father Leonard Kostka, the man on the left in this picture. Father Kostka had first served as a chaplain in the U. S. Navy in the Pacific in World War II. He taught religion courses at Saint Joseph's College from 1948 until his retirement in 1980. His "retirement" is spent serving as associate pastor at St. Augustine's in Rensselaer.

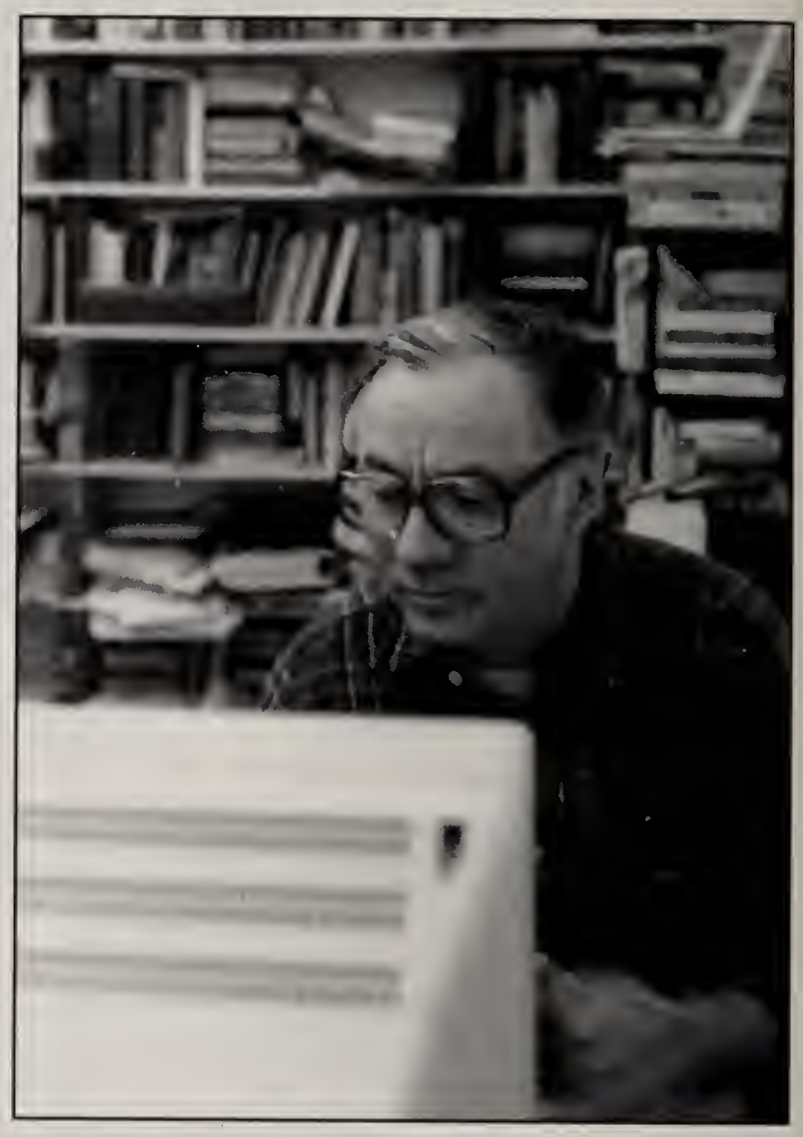
Opposite him is his assistant, Father Robert Matichek, 1978-1985. In the center is Bishop Raymond Gallagher of Lafayette. The third person to Bishop Gallagher's left is Dr. Karen Craig, who has been in the College's Department of Education since 1977.

The occasion for the picture was the installation of lay ministers of Communion, a relatively new development in 1978.

22. The most indispensable authority figure on the campus has been what has successively been called "Prefect of Discipline," then in the 1940's "Dean of Men," and since 1982 "Vice President for Student Affairs." That is when William Maniscalco was assigned to this office. Now all the student services on this floor [and in other areas] are under his central jurisdiction.



22. William Maniscalco



23. John Groppe's "Writing Clinic"

23. Above the Bookstore are two more floors. On the first are several classrooms. They were originally separated by sliding walls, so that the area could be opened up for larger conferences, such as faculty meetings. As classrooms became their principal function, the walls were made permanent and soundproof.

At the north end there is a special but unpretentious looking room called the "Writing Clinic." It was begun and is still administered by Professor John Groppe with the help of students. The room doubles as his office.

Professor Groppe has contributed his service to the College in many capacities, but chiefly in the direction of excellence in educational standards. He has been with the Department of English since 1962.

24. In the 1950's there was a similar program for the students, called a "Reading Clinic" instead of a "Writing Clinic." It was located in north Science Hall, where Father Ernest Lucas set up booths with devices to speed up the students' reading to 800 words a minute. Father Lucas taught in the Education Department, 1953-1964. This is one of many illustrations that could be cited to show what

one considers as "new" or "innovative" has almost inevitably had its predecessors.

25. The top floor of Halleck Center is devoted chiefly to student offices. Those on the east side of the corridor at one time housed the Dean of Men's apartment.

Two rooms in the northwest corner house the Office of Public Information which Charles Schuttrow, an alumnus of 1963, has headed since 1965. The mountains of reports that he has written up and sent to newspapers represent a veritable history of the College during its last quarter century.

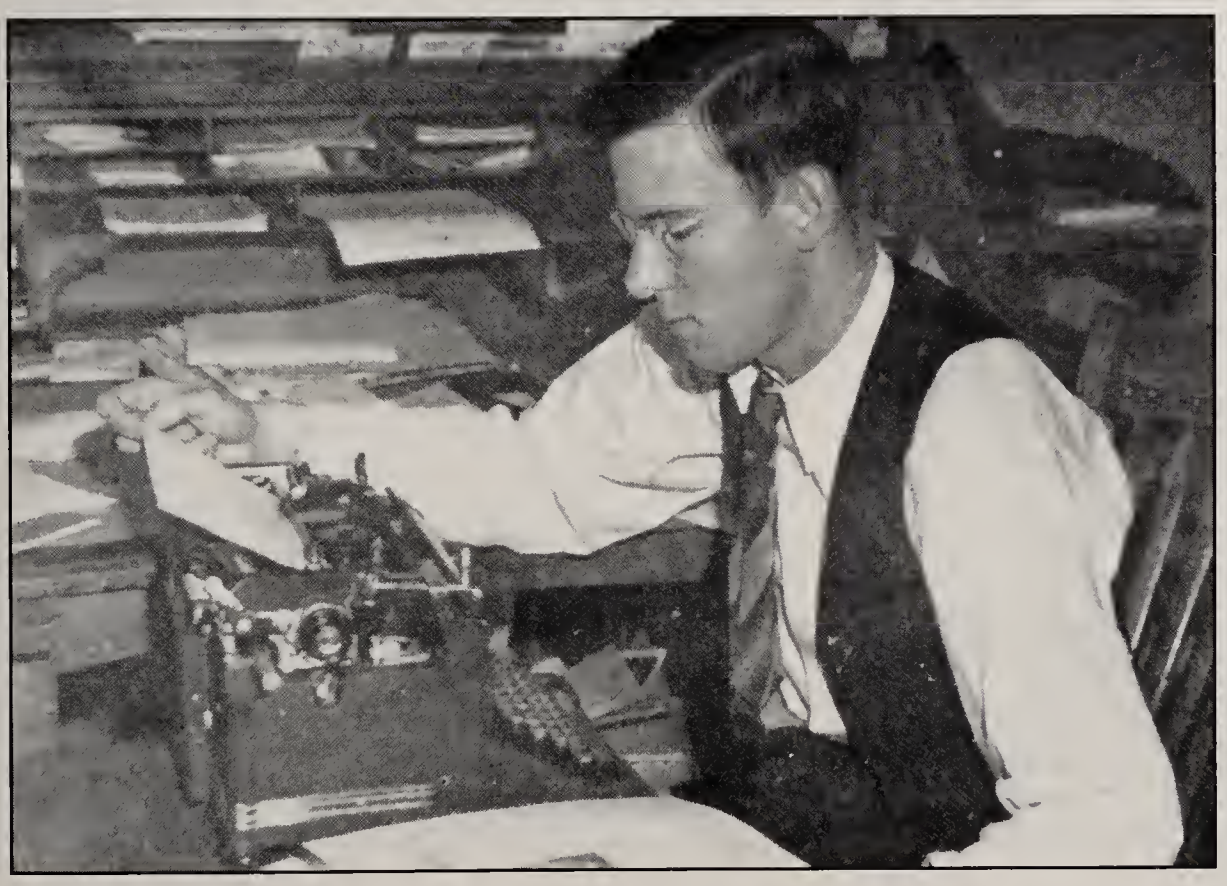
The quality of his work is witnessed, for example, by the fact that under his guidance, 1965-1984, the student newspaper, *Stuff*, received the All-American Award of the Associated Collegiate Press for all 19 years, actually for 38 successive semesters. This ia a unique achievement among U.S. college and university newspapers.

26. Mr. Schuttrow has had several predecessors, but one should recall the creator of this office, Edward A. Fischer, an alumnus of 1934. He began the News Bureau in 1939. Here he sits at his typewriter in the former Publications Building, which was formerly attached to the north side of the present Computer Building.

Mr. Fischer left this office in 1947 to serve a life-time career as professor and author at Notre Dame University. His career and his constant interest in Saint Joseph's merited for him a conferral of an honorary Doctor of Letters Degree from his Alma Mater in 1979.

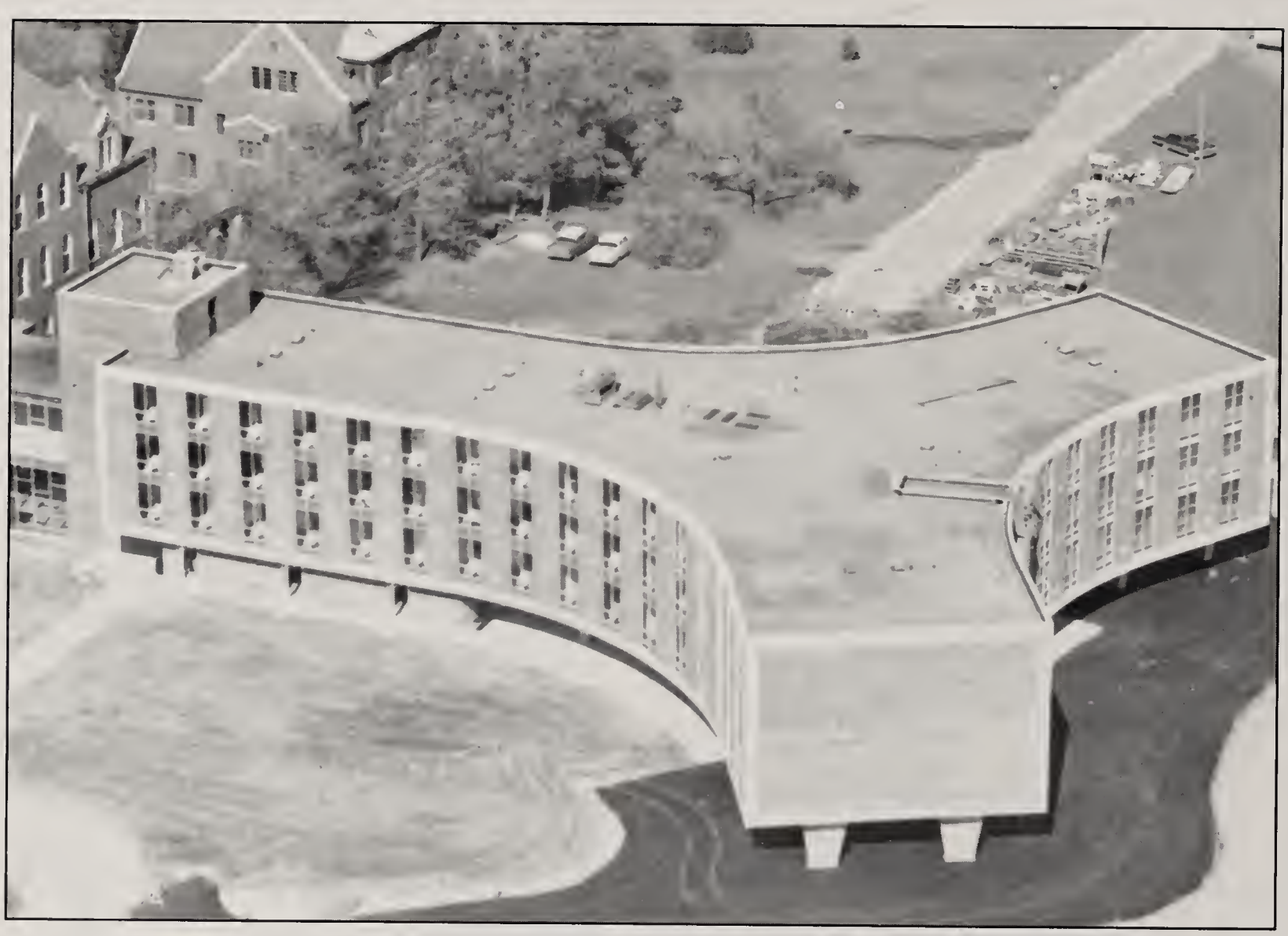






Above left:
24. The Former "Reading Clinic"
Above:
25. Charles Schuttrow
Left:
26. Edward A. Fischer

Schwietermann House



Left:
1. Schwietermann House
Below:
2. St. Gaspar Center and C.PP.S. Dining Room

1. A building long overdue was Schwietermann House, the residence of the C.PP.S. priests and brothers. It also housed the seminarians and brother candidates from 1973 to 1986. Previously, the priests and brothers had been living on the second and third floors of the Ad Building.

The tower at the left houses the elevator. The two connecting rooms to the left of the tower lead into the C.PP.S. Dining Room at the ground level and into St. Gaspar Center on the upper level.

2. The C.PP.S. Dining Room and the St. Gaspar Center filled up the open space between the Chapel and the present Plant Management Building in 1960, three years before Schwietermann House was connected to them.



3. Convent and Chapel



3. This is how the open space looked before 1960. The upper floor served to connect the sisters' convent with the Chapel. The bottom floor housed the kitchen.

4. Above the C.PP.S. Dining Room is a large room at first called the West Oratory. In the 1980's it was renamed St. Gaspar Center. It was initially used only for religious purposes, when congregations were too small for the main Chapel. Now, however, it is used for many purposes.

The picture here, taken in April 1989, shows Father Ernest Ranly giving a lecture on "Latin American Spirituality," based on his experience in the C.PP.S. mission in Peru in South America. Father Ranly taught philosophy at the College, 1956-1973.

Behind Father Ranly is a banner depicting the current symbol of the Precious Blood Society, a chalice in red over a cross in black.



5. All new buildings celebrate a ground breaking day, but the one for Schwietermann Hall was special in that the man who did the honors was Father Ildephonse Rapp, who represented the last tie with the beginning of the College. He arrived as a student in 1893 and joined the faculty in 1904. Here, in his 13th year of retirement, he seems to have lost none of his zest for showmanship.

Standing with him on his right is Father Leonard Kostka, [Religious Superior of the priests and brothers], and to his left, Father Raphael Gross, President of the College. Several seminarians are standing in the background.

6. On May 1, 1963, the building was blessed by the Apostolic Delegate, the Most Reverend Egidio Vagnozzi, seated in the front row center.



Above:
4. St. Gaspar Center, Interior
Left:
5. Groundbreaking

Others in the picture are, standing left to right, Father John Lefko, Director of Development; Father Joseph Otte; Father Raphael Gross, President, and Bishop Charles Maloney of the Archdiocese of Louisville, a 1932 alumnus. Seated are Father John Byrne, Provincial of the Society of the Precious Blood; Bishop John Joseph Carberry of the Diocese of Lafayette [later Cardinal of St. Louis]; Archbishop Vagnozzi; Bishop Leo Pursley of the Diocese of Fort Wayne and a 1921 alumnus, and Bishop Andrew Grutka of the Diocese of Gary.



6. Apostolic Delegate, Egidio Vagnozzi



7. Father Richard Schwietermann



8. Ray Ziegman

7. Schwietermann House was named after Father Richard Schwietermann, C.PP.S., whose only connection with the College was his having attended it as a seminarian, 1898-1905.

8. His name was suggested by Raymond Ziegman, a member of the Lay Board of Trustees. Years ago, he himself had been a seminarian and had Father Schwietermann as his rector at the C.PP.S. novitiate at Burkettsville, Ohio. A few years later, Father Schwietermann was shot to death in Minster, Ohio, by a deranged parishioner who had requested the priest's ministrations. When the priest entered the room in which the man was a bed patient, the man drew a gun and shot the priest point blank in the stomach. News of this tragic event spread far and wide, and many, including Mr. Ziegman, considered the young, popular Father Schwietermann a saint and a martyr.

9. Schwietermann House contains 66 apartments. It was expected that the C.PP.S. priests and brothers would soon fill it, because religious vocations were abundant. It was hoped that with nice apartments [in contrast to those in the Ad Building], even more C.PP.S. members would desire to be assigned here and that older members would wish to retire here. Only the latter turned out to be true.

Since the building is too large for its original purpose, parts of it are being used for other purposes, especially the ground floor, which is used for the health center, some offices, and classroom space. Part of the first floor is used for nursing school facilities [since 1986] and the College archives. Ten rooms have been converted into attractive guest rooms.

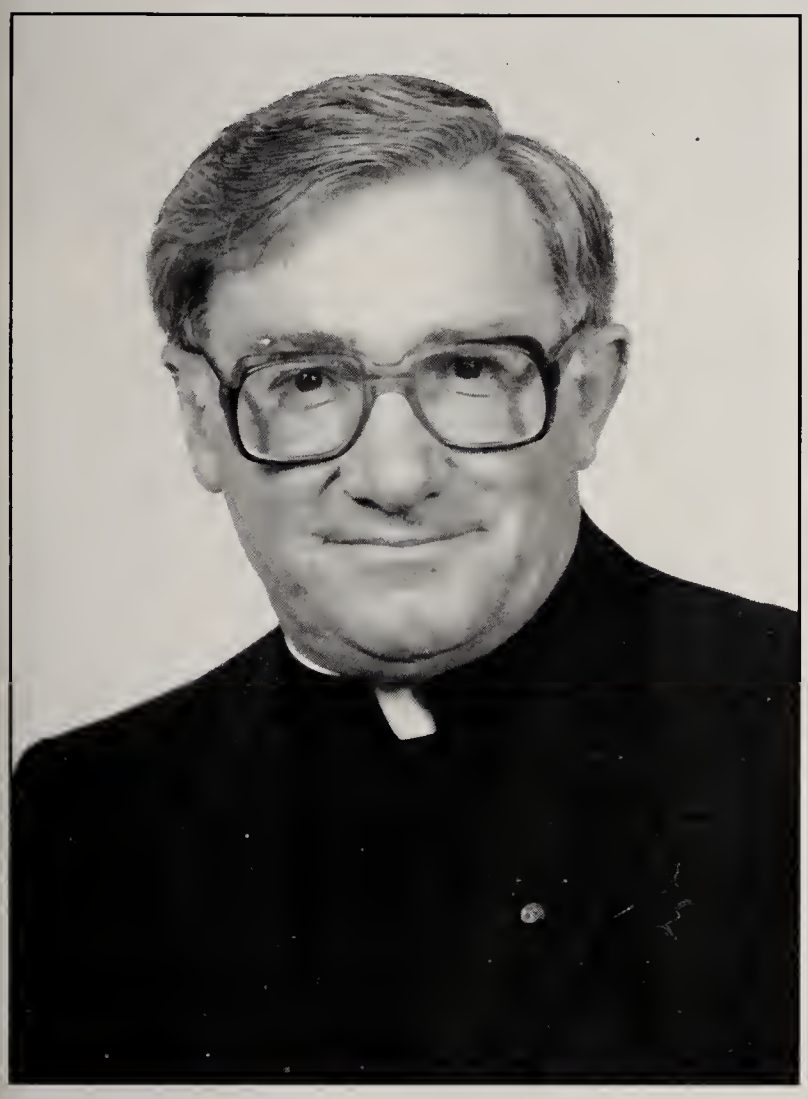
The C.PP.S. residents try to preserve a family atmosphere, not only by having in common recreation rooms, but especially by the various members contributing their individual talents for the wellfunctioning of the house.

For example, Father Paul White is often seen working in the patio east of the House, where he attends not only to preparing steaks on outdoor grills [aided by others in this], but also keeps the flower garden and the bushes around the chapel in good condition.

9. Father Paul White



Justin Hall
[and College Women]





Left:
1. Father Charles Banet, Fourteenth President

Above:
2. Justin Hall

Right:
3. Justin Oppenheim



1. In 1965, Father Gross requested to be relieved of his duties as president. Up to that time, all the presidents had been chosen by the Provincial of the Precious Blood Society with the advice of his four-man council. This was true also in the case of Father Charles Banet, only this time the Provincial, Father John Byrne, came to a faculty meeting and took a straw vote. Father Banet had been College librarian since his arrival in 1952, and in 1964 was also assigned Assistant to the President.

2. Father Banet's tenure as President has been longer by far than that of any of his predecessors. The period of expansion that witnessed the erection of so many major buildings was at an end. But there were dreams of having a new library building, and in recent years even greater hopes of a Core building.

However, in 1968, the largest of all the student resident halls became a reality, namely, Justin Hall. This building heralded the arrival of women resident students on the campus. Justin Hall has a capacity for 248 students. It is, moreover, air-conditioned, which makes it a favorite hall for visiting groups during the summer months.

3. Justin Hall was named after a 1919 alumnus and benefactor of the College, Justin H. Oppenheim. After attending Saint Joseph's College, he went into business with his father, Joseph Oppenheim.

The elder Oppenheim made a significant contribution to education in a somewhat unusual way. He had been a rural school teacher in Mercer County, Ohio, where he was distressed to find so many pupils absent from

school every spring. This was the best time for farmers to clean the manure out of the stables and spread it on the fields. The latter task was time-consuming and best done by many little hands wielding manure forks, who weren't all that unhappy to miss school.

To solve this problem of absenteeism, Mr. Oppenheim devised what is now called a "manure spreader," which spreads the manure out on the fields by a chain driven set of blades at the back of a wagon, doing precisely what the farm children had to stay at home to do. Mr. Oppenheim left his teaching profession and proceeded to build and market these new machines. He developed this home craft into a factory called the "Spreader Works," but later renamed the New Idea Company, which eventually manufactured a full line of farm implements.



4. Oppenheim Invention

4. This old photograph is dated 1915. By that time the College had already benefited from Oppenheim's invention. Gaspar Hall, the Brotherhouse, and part of the Ad Building can be seen in the background.



5. Sister M. Phyllis Esser, C.PP.S.



6. Nancy [Dye] Beck

5 and 6. Female students arrived on the campus very late in the College's history. The earliest was Phyllis Catt, who took a course in chemistry by special permission in the summer of 1942, actually a tutored course.

The first woman to attend classes during the school year was Mary Lou [Worland] Robinson in the winter of 1952.

The first women to graduate were three nuns who graduated in 1957, all Precious Blood Sisters: Phyllis [Margorie] Esser, Gaspar [Louise] Hoelscher, and Giovanni [Ruth Ann] Meyer.

The first lay woman graduate was Nancy J. [Dye] Beck in 1960. All four of these women graduates spent only their last year of college here. The three nuns lived in the convent on the campus [now Aquinas Hall], and Nancy Dye commuted from Wolcott, Indiana.

7. In all of this, one should not overlook the summer school classes. These began in 1942 to help students complete college requirements before being called to military service. In the summer of 1948, however, a new source of students was discovered, namely, nuns. The Catholic parochial school system was still growing, and many nuns did not have the opportunity to complete their college work for certification. Other nuns were interested in receiving a better theological formation. By



7. Nuns Coming to Summer School

the 1950's the campus housed a large number of student nuns. To complete a college program by attending only summer school meant spending many summers here. Several nuns are seen here entering Bennett Hall for their eight-week summmer session.

8. The summer school for nuns peaked in 1957 when 159 attended. They represented 14 different orders. The highest in number were the B. V. M. with 50, the C.PP.S. with 31, and the S.S.N.D. with 19.

Here we see them together in the dining room under the Chapel. The dietitian recalls that the nuns had healthy appetites and did not miss a meal, or even be late for one. The often cited report that they consumed more food per person than the Chicago Bears might be challenged.

The nuns considered it a privilege to be allowed to attend summer school here. They found the surroundings relaxing and contact with nuns of other religious orders enriching.

One heard no complaints about the heat, for they were accustomed to wearing their traditional habits in all kinds of weather. The College provided them with facilities to wash and iron their garb, which they had to do almost every day.

Below:
8. Nuns in the Dining Room
9. Graduation





9. This is a group of summer school graduates, presumably of nuns who majored in theology, for the faculty pictured here were all theologians. From left to right the instructors are Fathers Robert Siebeneck and Mark Dorenkemper, professors at St. Charles Seminary, Carthagena, Ohio, and Fathers Edwin Kaiser, Leonard Kostka, George Lubeley, and Aloysius O'Dell, all on the College faculty.

Father Kaiser's academic robes were especially striking, for he had an earned doctorate from St. John Lateran in Rome, which allowed him to wear red robes that made him look somewhat akin to a cardinal [of the Church].

10. Although Father Kaiser's term of teaching at Saint Joseph's College was not particularly long, 1944-1966, he brought great contributions to it, not only in terms of an engaging personality and singular classroom manners, but above all for his many scholarly publications. He had taught at St. Charles Seminary from 1924 to 1944, and already there began his vast array of published books and articles. Most prominent among them were translations from German scholars, like Joseph Lortz's *History of the Church*, which was used widely in seminaries, and Bernard Haering's *The Law of Christ*, a monumental work in three volumes on moral theology.



10. Father Edwin Kaiser

In recognition of this, the College established in 1968 the Father Edwin G. Kaiser

Faculty Scholar Award, which has been bestowed on members of the faculty who have produced significant publications.

11. By the summer of 1960, the summer school began to shift more and more to the newly established program of Liturgical Music. Under the energetic direction of Father Lawrence Heiman, who had been assigned to Saint Joseph's College in 1943, it developed by 1972 into the College's first and only Master of Arts degree program, namely, in Music with a Concentration in Church Music and Liturgy. This is the graduation class of 1979.



11. Summer Music Graduation

[L. to r., top row: Sisters Patricia Ann Toscano, Dorothy Anita Smith, Janet Gorman, Nancy Burkin, Donna Marie McGargill, Marilyn Schauble. Second row: Sisters Barbara Ann Smelko, Narcissa Fernandez, Brother Brian Johnson, Sisters Martha Ann Bupka, Amy Junk. Bottom row: Dr. John Nichols, Father Lawrence Heiman (director of the Rensselaer Program of Church Music and Liturgy), Archbishop Robert Weakland (Milwaukee), Bishop Raymond Gallagher (Lafayette), Father Charles Banet (College President) and Frank Gallucci (chairman of College Board of Trustee).]

12. With the arrival of female students, one might expect eventually to find women faculty members. In 1956, the first three women were added to the faculty.



12. Emily Chen

One of these, Miss Emily Chen, 1956-1958, shattered three traditions at one time. Besides being a woman, she was also the first non-white and the first non-Catholic on the faculty.

13. In the same year, two Precious Blood Sisters, Sister Anthonita [Rosella] Hess [pictured here] and Sister Theona Smith began teaching here. Several Precious Blood Sisters continued to be part of the faculty until 1961. There were plans initially to build a college for women east of Highway 231. Nothing, how-

13. Sister Rosella [Anthonita] Hess, C.PP.S.





14. College Office Staff, 1973

[L. to r., back row: Marietta Rafferty, Cornelia Sigman, Shirleyann Duley, Frieda Strain, Gertrude Hentschel, Peg Amsler, Rose Nesius, Kay Scharf, Janet Roth. Seated, Irene Davey, Pat Stath, Pat Stafford, Pat Gareffa, Aldine Antcliff, Juanita Warner, Christy Groom, Becky Hatton, Mary Ann Meyer.]

ever, came of the plan, and the College became co-educational instead in the fall of 1968.

14. Lay women employees were late in arriving on the campus. It was Father Otte who broke the tabu against hiring female secretaries. In the late 1940's the Board of Control gave reluctant approval to hiring a woman for the business office. She was, however, to have her own, separate working space.

What started as an exception in the late forties became fairly standard in the sixties. This picture gives recognition to the College office help in 1973, several of whom have logged many years of service to the College. Shirleyann Duley has been in the business office since 1957, Janet Roth from 1960 to 1986, and Frieda Strain from 1961 to 1988. Mary Anne Meyer, secretary for Father Charles Banet, began her career in 1964.

15. Women are also strongly represented in the janitorial department as this picture of 1985 reveals.

Some of these workers have put in many years for the College. Pete Allee with 28 years completed [1990] ranks at the top. Their contribution to running the school is important, for student morale depends heavily on their work and that of the kitchen crew [pictured earlier].



15. Janitorial Staff, 1985

[L. to r., top row: Pete Allee, Jean Patrick, Marty Szczepanski, Vivian Marlin, Mel Perzee, Sandy Layman. Middle row: Dick Wright, Pat Sampson, Emmie Jones, Kathy Carter, Betty DeMoss, Sharon Giroux, Lorena Bailey, Marlene Tiede, Bottom row: Paul Wright, Thomas Carr, Anita Harsha, Corky Hendrix, Fran Daniels, Carla Luzadder, Neva Hubbeling.]

Lake Banet



Right:
1. Lake Banet and the College
Below:
2. Lake Banet and the Park



1.This outdoor facility is within walking distance south of the College campus and borders on the west side of Sparling Avenue. In 1976, the area was improved and named Lake Banet in memory of Father Charles Banet's family. "Banet" is pronounced according to its original French sound, "Ba-NAY".

2. A close-up view reveals the sandy beach marking the only area where swimming is allowed. The Joseph Critser gravel plant can be seen at the bottom of the picture. All traces of it are gone now. Because Lake Banet is a gravel pit lake, the water is cool all summer long. Unfortunately, it is also dangerous, being quite deep in places. Since 1950, two College stu-

dents have drowned in it, which need not have happened had they observed the rules regarding access to the lake.

3. The large pavilion is a favorite for picnic groups, especially during the summer months. There is another, smaller pavilion and a bathhouse. The sandy beach was enlarged and a lifeguard chair added.

4. The origins of this facility go back to 1945, when the College purchased this area. Credit for it goes chiefly to Father Carl "Rocky" Nieset, who founded the geology department in 1937. He examined the 40 acre plot that extends south to country road 700S [cemetery road] and anticipated that it would not only provide a place to dig a well free of sulfur water, but that it could also be exploited for gravel and sand. The latter operation substantially enlarged the lake to its present size.

The idea of a park also occurred to Father Nieset at the time. As assistant director of the C.PP.S. seminarians, he enlisted their help to landscape the area south of the expanding lake. The iron swing and the cemented area used for tennis and volleyball were built at that time. The barbecue pit and the electric generator have disappeared. During the years that the seminarians used it, it was known as "Xavier Park."

Father Nieset also laid out an evergreen tree nursery south of "Xavier Park," from which the College [and pilferers] garnered Christmas trees for many years.

5. During the 1950's and 1960's the geology department was one of the most active departments in the College. In 1955, Father Nieset organized the first six-week field trip to give students an opportunity to make some hands-on studies of rock formation, especially in New Mexico, where the College acquired ownership of some scattered parcels of land.

This picture, taken in 1960, shows the three members of the geology department. Second from the left is Father Carl Nieset, 1937-1963. Next is Michael Davis, 1952 to the present. To the far right is Father Donald Ballmann, 1956-1972. The latter became Academic Dean, 1963-1968, and Director of Development, 1968-1972.

6. The lake is also good for fishing and boating, but this is not permitted to everyone. This is Father Banet's "presidential yacht," moored on the lake. Fishing is a great source of relaxation for him.

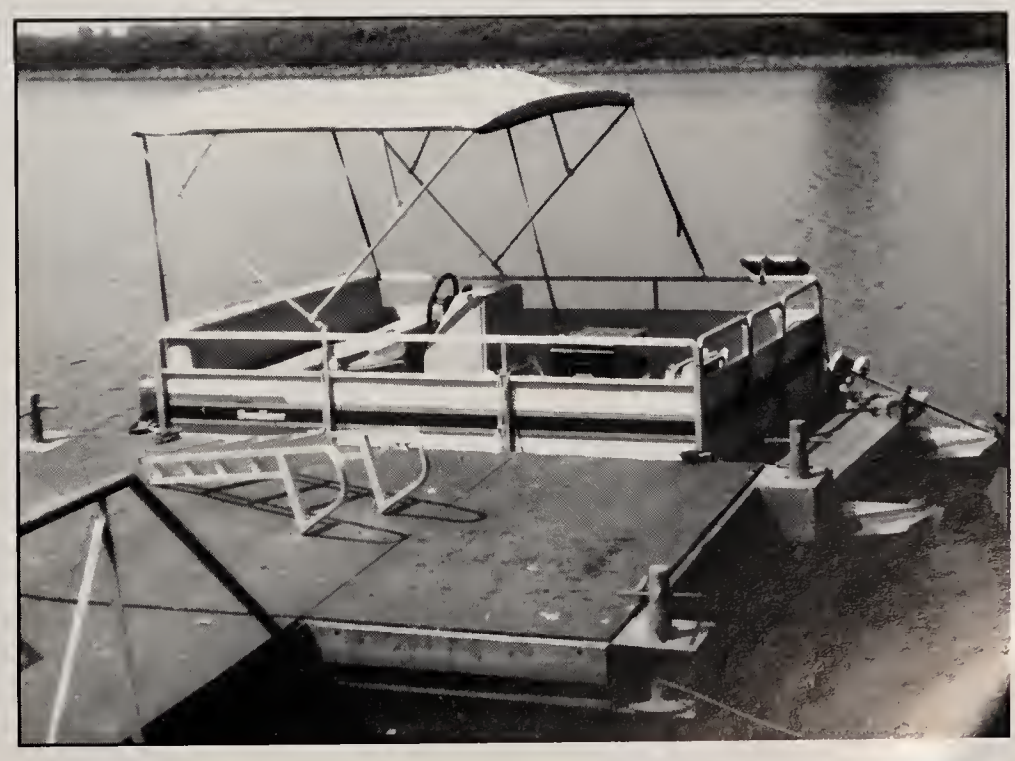




Top:
3. Pavilion
Above:
4. Father Carl Nieset

Lower left:
5. Geology Field Trip
Lower right:
6. Father Banet's "Yacht"





Hanson Recreation New Post Office



2. Hanson Recreation Center

1. After the completion of Justin Hall in 1968, it appeared that the era of building had come to an end. Student enrollment, which peaked at 1454 in the fall of 1969, began to decline, and student fees are the principal financial support of the College. By 1975, there was an air of financial crisis, during which, the existence of the College hung in the balance. Costs were cut, including the unpleasant task of releasing a number of faculty members.

Even externally, there were signs of retrenchment. The Ad Building was not replaced after the fire of 1973. In 1978, Drexel Hall was closed. In 1982 Gaspar Hall was torn down.

It came as a surprise in 1986 that a major new building would be constructed behind the Fieldhouse. The ground breaking group, March 19, 1986, reads like a College "Who's Who".

2. The new recreational center does not look striking on the outside, except for its size and shiny metal exterior. It is larger than the Fieldhouse. The new building has a floor space of 32,300 square feet in contrast to the 27,120 square feet of the Fieldhouse.



1. Groundbreaking

[L. to r. Dr. John Nichols, V.P. for Academic Affairs; William Maniscalco, V.P. for Student Affairs; Jim Valentine, V.P. for Development; Michael Davis, Faculty Representative on the Board of Trustees; Philip Wilhelm, Chairman of the Board of Trustees; Father Charles Banet, President of the College; Ralph Loura and Mary Sue Banet, Student Association President and V.P. , respectively, 1985-1986; and Tom Stefaniak and Therese Yanan, Student Association President and V.P., respectively, 1986-1987.]



3. Interior

3. The interior appointments of the new building compensate for its plain exterior. It is an inviting building in terms of temperature and sound control as well as color. It contains three large courts that can readily be converted from basketball to tennis to volleyball. Around the three courts is a tenth of a mile jogging and walking track. Upstairs is space for several other activities such as table tennis and aerobics. Its best commendation is the fact that it is heavily used by the students.

4. A bronze plaque reads, "This building is dedicated in honor of Carl Arthur and Ellen [Feehery] Hanson and to all the parents whose sacrifice made it possible for their sons and daughters to attend Saint Joseph's College."



4. Richard Hanson

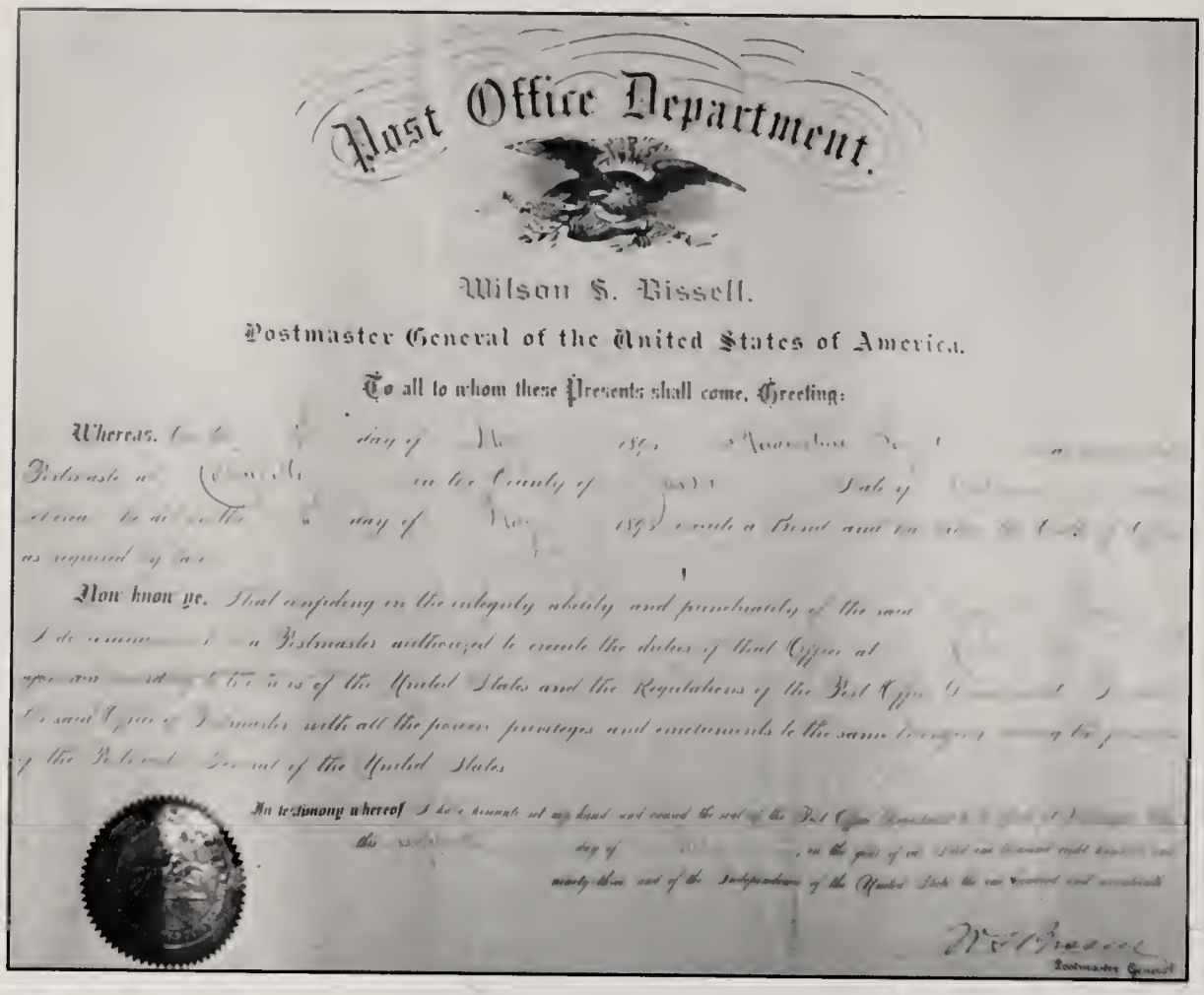
Their son Richard Hanson, pictured here, is the youngest alumnus [class of 1963] to have his name attached to a major College building. He made a substantial donation for the building, which cost an estimated $1.9 million.



5. New Post Office

5. The new Post Office erected in 1988 is not as imposing as the Hanson Building, but every bit as popular among the students. It stands on the site of the old College laundry that burned down in 1976.

6. The College Post Office has a long history. It was on May 9, 1893, that Father "Augustine Seifert was appointed Postmaster of Collegeville, in the County of Jasper, State of Indiana . . . by U. S. Postmaster General, Wilson S. Bissell." The new name was possibly chosen to avoid confusion with the County



Post Office Department.

Wilson S. Bissell.

Postmaster General of the United States of America.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas. [illegible] day of [illegible] 189[illegible] [illegible] a Postmaster at [illegible] in the County of [illegible] State of [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] day of [illegible] 189[illegible] execute a Bond and take the Oath of Office as required by law;

Now know ye, That confiding in the integrity ability and punctuality of the said [illegible] I do commission [illegible] a Postmaster authorized to execute the duties of that Office at aforesaid, according to the Laws of the United States and the Regulations of the Post Office Department; and the said Office of Postmaster with all the powers privileges and emoluments to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, to have and to hold during the pleasure of the Postmaster General of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Post Office Department to be affixed, at the City of Washington, this [illegible] day of [illegible] 189[illegible], in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

Postmaster General.



Above:
6. Original Document
Above right:
7. Brother Victor's "Mail Truck"

of St. Joseph, Indiana. In any case, the Post Office was requested largely because it gave the College certain franking privileges [free use of mails].

In 1897, with the establishment of the Messenger Press at the former Indian School, all of that mail was likewise routed through the Collegeville Post Office.

Father Seifert most likely operated the Post Office at first from his room. This is suggested by the fact that he once reported that he knew to whom some of his faculty [priests] were writing their complaints about him. He was not allowed to open their mail, however, as he could that of the students and perhaps also of the brothers.

7. Brother Victor Zuber carried the mail from the train in Rensselaer to the College Post Office for many years. It would seem that by 1920, when this picture was taken, that the mail room was near the west entrance to the Ad Building. Brother Victor performed this chore in addition to his other duties as infirmarian [College nurse] and caretaker of the trees and shrubs on the campus.

8. Its counterpart today is this new delivery truck. Many doubt if mail is delivered any more punctually than it was in 1920. In any case, the modern truck doesn't deliver other supplies from town for the College as Brother



8. Modern Mail Truck

Victor did. Still, the postal truck is always a welcome sight.

9. In 1944, the Post Office was removed from its location in the Ad Building to the north end of the Publications Building [former powerhouse]. The College acquired at this time its first lay postmaster, George Horan. One of the extra but illegal services that he continued to perform for many years was to distribute intercampus communications free of charge through the Post Office. This was a great convenience and actually not all that great an imposition on the postmaster before modern duplicating machines were invented, which release a flood of paper memos to the faculty boxes.

Right, top to bottom:
9. Old Post Office
10. Change in 1958
12. Site of Old Post Office



10. In April 1958, the College lost its independent Post Office status and became a substation of the Rensselaer office, as it is today. This arrangement was "sweetened" by the postal authorities enlarging and modernizing the College facility. Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield himself came out to dedicate the remodeled facility on October 30, 1958.

This photo does not reproduce the star-spangled bunting that adorned the speaker's platform. However, Sommerfield [with hat in hand] is shown leaving the scene. Behind Father Gross is Judge Moses Leopold of Rensselaer, an old friend of the College, and behind him Father Edward Maziarz, Dean of Studies.

For a while the College Post Office had a separate zip code number and it was known as the Collegeville Station. However, it became customary to substitute the name "Rensselaer" in place of "Collegeville."





11. Robert and Charlotte Brown

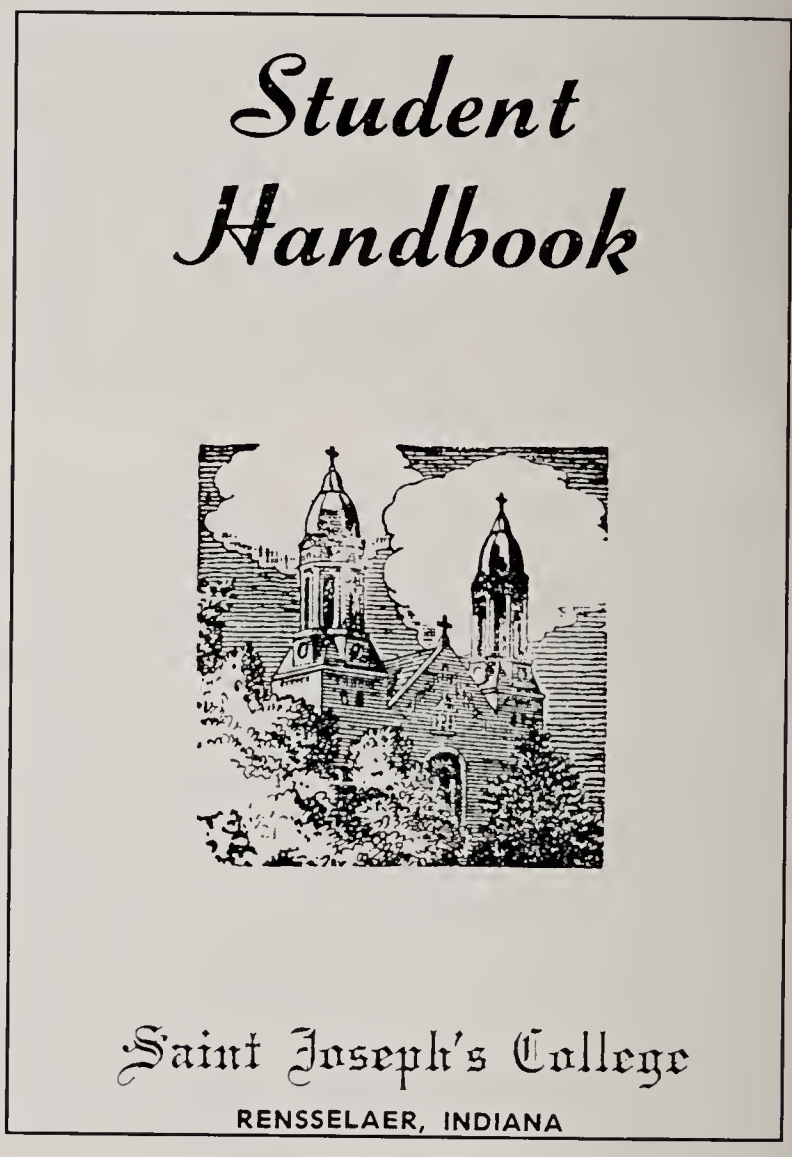
11. Robert Brown became the first "Branch Superintendent," and served the College Post Office, 1958-1975. His wife, Charlotte, served almost as long. Now the Post Office has usually only one worker, and the window hours have been reduced.



12. In 1988, the area where the former Post Office stood was converted into a parking lot.

Student Life in Last Half Century





Right:
1. Father Daniel Schaefer
Far right:
2. Student Handbook, 1952

1. The decade of the 1950's is associated in the minds of the alumni not so much with the College's president, Father Raphael Gross, as it is with the Dean of Men, Father Daniel Schaefer, 1952-1962. He was appointed by the Chairman of the Board with considerable discretion to assure a visible "Catholic life-style" on the campus. Traditional discipline, especially with the coming of the G.I.s after the World War II, had gotten a bit out of hand. The C.PP.S. clergy still constituted a majority of the faculty and administrators, and the traditions of the first fifty years were not about to be totally cast aside.

Father Schaefer is remembered for being omnipresent whenever trouble was to be expected. The halls were supervised by priests and brothers, who doubled as counselors and prefects [regional deans of men]. For example, four priests resided in Seifert Hall, who checked in the students during the evening study period and turned the lights off at 11:30 P.M. Attending an 8:00 class in the morning was no serious problem.

Father Schaefer meanwhile would patrol the campus, the highways, and taverns until late into the night. He was deputized by the sheriff to make arrests if need be.

2. "It is strictly forbidden for any student to leave campus after his bedcheck time without express permission from the Dean of Students." This, and many similar prohibitions appeared in this 12 page, 6 inch x 3 1/2 inch, "Student Handbook" issued to the students when they arrived.







Above:
3. Student Dress
Above right:
4. Student Room

Right:
5. Sunday Mass Attendance
6. Classroom Prayers

3. On Sundays, students were to dress up for church as well as for meals. This is how students appeared on the Lord's Day, or when they attended an event in the auditorium.

4. Beds were made, although that didn't mean that students might not lie down on top of them occasionally. But they invariably stood at attention when a priest entered the room. The priest did not have to knock first.

Conducting oneself as a Christian gentleman included such refinements as not walking on the lawn when a sidewalk was available. There was a dollar fine for violations. There was also a dollar fine for throwing rubbish out of the window. [The reader might recall how much a dollar was worth in the 1950's].

There was a quarter fine for leaving radio and lights on when leaving one's room. Concern for conservation of resources and ecology were not invented in the 1970's and 1980's. Mere possession of alcoholic beverages rendered the student liable to expulsion. Even "habitual disregard for [lesser] College regulations" could lead to a student being forbidden to return to the campus the following semester.

5. Sunday Mass attendance was compulsory for all Catholic students. Attendance was assured by a "Mass Check System" that Father Schaefer introduced. This was one rule that the students tended to resent, for they considered attending Mass to be something that should be done voluntarily.



6. Classes began and closed with a prayer.

7. Such occasions as the close of "Forty Hours Eucharistic Devotion" [pictured here], the St. Thomas Aquinas Day Mass [no classes on that day], and weekend retreats produced a filled Chapel.

8. Frequent private Confession was taken for granted.

9. Here students are praying the Rosary together in Seifert Hall. This was not the norm, but also not an exception.

10. Parents Day in October would include a procession to the Lourdes Grotto.

11. Then there were special events such as the arrival of the "Our Lady of Fatima" statue in 1953, considered a special favor to the College. Devotion to Mary was a hallmark of Catholic piety nationwide, and also on the campus.

12. The Chapel sanctuary featured a shrine dedicated to St. Gaspar del Bufalo, who was canonized a saint in 1954. Both *Stuff* and *Measure* dedicated entire issues to that event.

13. As a men's boarding school, it was customary to have "mixers" occasionally, which students from Catholic women's colleges would attend, carefully chaperoned. Here they are dancing in Raleigh Hall in 1955.

An unforgettable event was the weekend of April 16-17, 1961, when 250 of these women students were stranded at Saint Joseph's College because of an unexpected snow storm. The Pumas chivalrously gave up their rooms in Halas and Gallagher halls for the women that

Clockwise from top left:
7. Eucharistic Procession
8. Confession
10. Marian Procession
9. Rosary













Far left:
11. Our Lady of Fatima

Left:
12. St. Gaspar Del Bufalo

night, while they themselves found less comfortable sleeping quarters in the Fieldhouse and Raleigh Hall.

14. The tradition of student "dance" orchestras still prevailed. Here the upperclassmen orchestra is seen providing music for a "mixer." However, big name, professional orchestras were also hired.

Father Schaefer was much more than a Dean of Discipline, for he also coordinated these "mixers" and other social events, some of which were undoubtedly suggested or requested by the students.



13. Mixer

14. Student Orchestra







Above left:
15. Dance in the 1980's
Above right:
16. Orchestra in the 1980's
Right:
17. Glee Club
Lower right:
18. Mock Democratic Convention



15. By the late eighties, the dances looked a bit different in the manner in which the couples were clothed. This is a dance in Halleck Student Center.

16. The orchestra was also transformed. The age of electronics brought a far louder sound to social events.

17. Student participation in campus events was almost universal in the 1950's, both at sporting events and at concerts in the auditorium.

The College Glee Club, pictured here in concert, sang to packed audiences. Visiting artists and lecturers could expect a similar turnout. It was the absence of private television







sets and the infrequency of leaving the campus that undoubtedly contributed to this phenomenon. There was a similar willingness to join one or more of the campus clubs.

18. Some student events took on a sense of great excitement. There was none that surpassed the "mock" events that were staged for several years. Here is a scene in the auditorium from the mock Democratic Convention in the spring of 1960 under the auspices of the History Club. There was still a large contingent of students from Illinois, who insured that Adlai Stevenson, and not John F. Kennedy, was nominated.

19. A notable phase of College life was freshman initiation. This was a one or two week affair when the sophomores duly humbled the prouder members of the newly arrived freshman class. Such a practice is condemned today, but it was a standard experience that freshmen expected. Paddles [with holes in them] were sold in the Bookstore.

20. Most of the initiation took place in the evening, since the day was for classes. Unfortunately, freshmen then had a believable excuse for not being prepared for the next day's classes.

21. All freshmen were required to purchase green "beanies" from the Bookstore. Various chores were assigned to freshmen, such as carrying books for upper classmen.



Initiation at the College can be recalled as far back as the 1910's, but at that time it was limited to those seeking entry into the exclusive Raleigh Smoking Club. It was felt that this experience was good, for it gave students a feeling of "belonging" to the group thereafter.

22. Female students were not deprived of "equal rights" in this matter. This was in 1968, the year that the College went co-educational.

22. Sexual Equality



Above :
19 and 20. Initiation
Left:
21. Freshman Beanies



Right:
23. Little 500, Muscle Power



Above:
24. Little 500, Horsepower
Right:
25. Student Protest



23. One of the later traditions that gained immediate popularity was the "Little 500" race, first run on April 27, 1963. The "cars" were people-powered, each car having two alternating riders and ten pushers. The vehicles were as diverse as the raw material available.

Female students began to participate after 1968 in the race, but they were no competition for the men.

24. In 1971, the "Little 500" became motorized. This created more excitement with the addition of more smell, noise, and horsepower. Rules had to be laid down to insure that all vehicles met specifications.

25. In the late 1960's and throughout the 1970's, student activity and behavior [and misbehavior] underwent considerable change. There was a growing restlessness with rules and academic requirements. The questioning of authority, of course, was not all bad. It was combined with nationwide demonstrations against the Viet Nam War and for [or against] the Civil Rights Movement.

Confrontation seemed to have become a duty. Here is how *Phase* depicted student protest against the war.



26. Black Militancy
[L. to r.:Lafayette Ford, Theresa Short, Jim Walker, Donald Ramsey, Deborah Scott, Paul Butler, Calvin Ash (chairman of Black Student Union), Greg Torbitt, Dan Glazier (coordinator of John Brown Society), Rudy Saint Louis, Bill Lessard, Mickey Healey, Jim Field.]

26. Blacks appeared on campus as early as 1945, but they were very few in number. Their number increased by the late 1960's and they posed in a "militant" fashion for *Phase* 1970.

The blacks topped all other student demonstrators by twice occupying the President's Office, once in 1969 and again in 1971.

27. However, by 1986, they were showing a friendlier face.

28. Evidence of student dissatisfaction with the faculty and administration can be documented for almost every decade of the College's history. Two instances of "strikes" in some form can be documented before 1940. And there were always several faculty members that the students found unacceptable.

In the fifties, during which students were supposed to be docile, they did dare on occasion to mimic professors on the stage as part of a talent show. One relic of such "innocent" bashing of professors was this automobile. A student could vent his feelings at a professor or administrator by paying 50 cents to administer one sledge hammer blow.

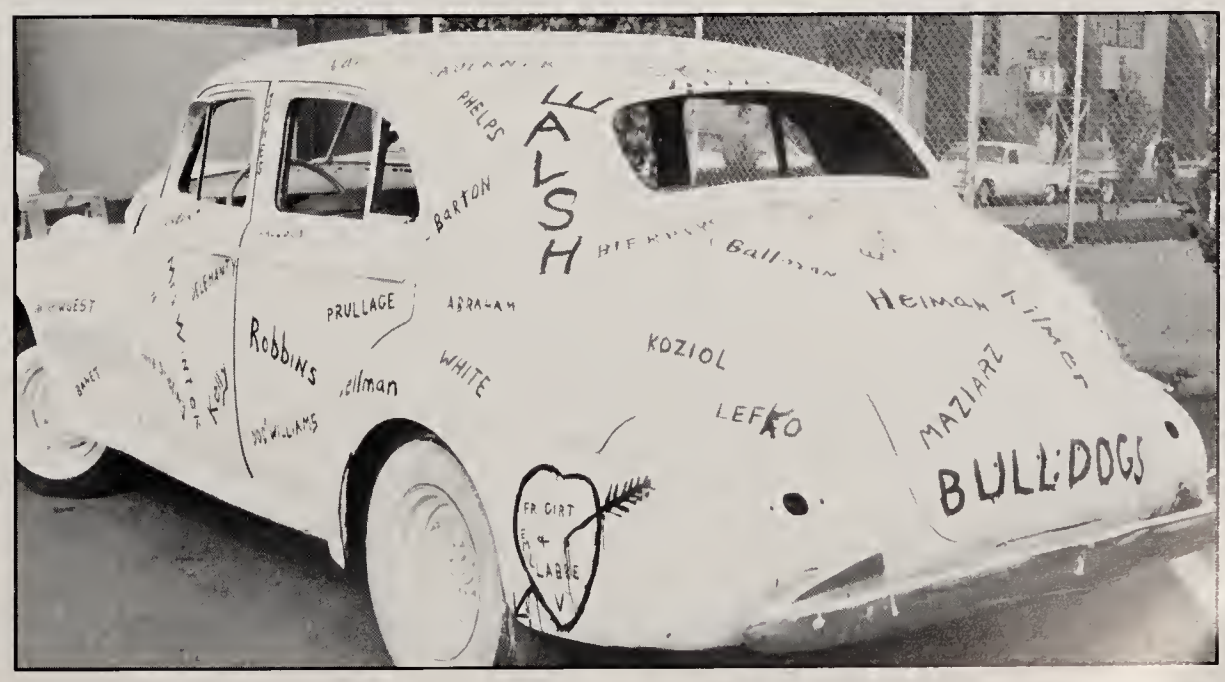
29. However, in the late 1960's student criticism took on a more caustic form. From time to time, "underground" student newspa-

28. "Beating" the Faculty



27. Blacks in 1986

[L. to r., standing: Brian Morton, Daryl Gobbs, Larry Robinson, Christian Brown, Mark Wingard, Gregory Harris, Byron Reid, Melvin Winston. Seated: James Toombs, Sherry Rowland, Alicia Graves, Isaac Mustafaa.]

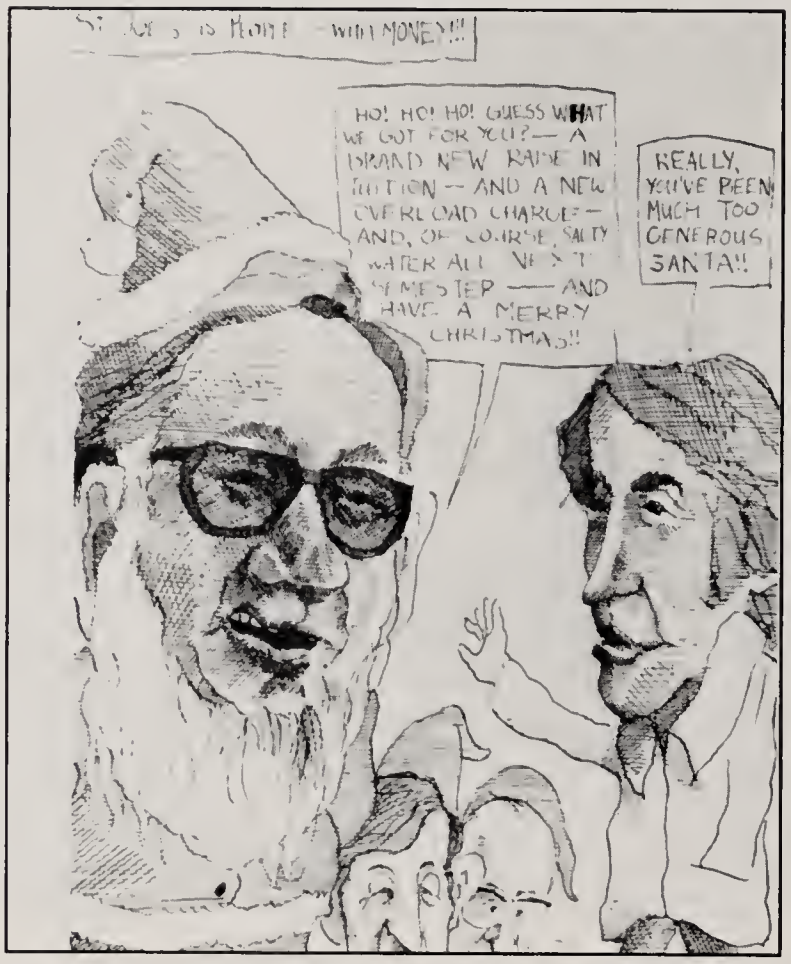




30. Shareholders' Meeting, 1967

[L. to r.: Father John Lefko, development; James Cray, auditor; Fathers Paul Wellman and William Eilerman, business office; John Schmidt, board member; Father John Byrne, C.PP.S. provincial and chairman of the board; Father Charles Banet, president; Arthur Hellyer, board member; Michael Davis, faculty representative. Father Paul White , executive assistant to the president, and Father Alvin Druhman, member of the President's Council, were missed by the camera.]

29. Caricature of Authority Figures



pers appeared, but they were short-lived due to the extra work involved. Others showed their rebellious spirit by an alternate dress and hair style and even more so by occasional acts of vandalism.

One issue of *Phase* [1974] employed cartoons to pillory the faculty and administrators. This one depicting Father Banet [President], Father Wellman [Vice President for Business Affairs], and Father Robbins [Registrar] was somewhat less than reverential.

An entire book of such caricatures was produced by 1975 alumnus Rick Boyle, many of them reproduced in *Phase* 1974.

30. A spectacular event early in Father Banet's administration was this "Shareholders Meeting" in 1967. Here the College Administration faced the student body in the auditorium [well attended] to answer in public questions that were bothering the students, particularly those regarding student expenses and living conditions. The meeting had NBC-TV coverage. It was a dramatic exhibition of a policy Father Banet initiated, namely, of wider participation in the governance of the College.

Below:
31. Partying -- Men



31. The 1980's brought the current atmosphere on the campus. The "causes" have largely disappeared. Instead, there is a kind of hedonism, in which the College experience consists in getting the degree and then getting "out there" to make money. Partying is one of the more obvious symptoms of this, as we see in

32. Partying -- Women

this picture of two students bringing in the "refreshments."

32. Of course, women have "equal rights" in this matter. The hoped for betterment of life and manners to be brought about by making the College co-educational did not materialize to everyone's satisfaction.

33. Some parties, like this annual pig roast behind Bennett Hall, are open to a larger group and thereby contribute to building up community spirit.

34. For anyone whose campus recollection extends back to the early 1950's, the striking thing about the 1980's is the greater affluence. Whereas formerly students were brought to the College by their parents [or train] with only a few creature comforts, and even willing to live in a barrack-type dorm to save a few dollars, now many students come with their own automobiles and rearrange their rooms with sofas, TV sets, stereos, refrigerators, microwaves, etc. Weekends , the College takes on the character of a commuting student body. During the week, the center is not the Halleck Student "Center," but the residence hall or an







Above:
33. Annual Bennett Pig Roast
Left:
34. Essentials for the 1980's



35. Campus Ministry

individual room where friends gather. Cable television has served to isolate students even further. An unfortunate consequence of this is a decline of interest in campus events, even sports.

35. However, there are also good signs. This sizable group posed for its picture in the fall of 1988. They are all attached in some way with the "Campus Ministry." In other words, they participate or play a leadership role in the various functions in the Sunday liturgies as singers, distributors of the Eucharist, readers, etc.

The officially assigned campus ministers are Father Dennis Kinderman on the extreme left, Father Tim McFarland [director] in the center, and Sister Donna Liette, C.PP.S., on the right, second from the end.

36. This picture, also posed in front of the Chapel, but taken 60 years earlier, shows the "St. Stanislaus Altar Society." All non-seminarians belonged to it for one year. The purpose was to train them [no academic credit] to perform as "ministers" in parish liturgies. It was not easy to memorize the Latin prayers and adhere to the complex ritual. They are pictured here with the various liturgical vessels that they were taught to use.



36. St. Stanislaus Altar Society

The big difference between this and the previous picture, is that today involvement is voluntary. One might ask how many people would have joined the St. Stanislaus Society if it had also been voluntary.

37. The Campus Ministry is a kind of umbrella office that sponsors a number of student activities. Examples of these are Pax Christi, a Call Group [to discern religious vocations], and several support groups that serve fellow students in their personal problems.

The group pictured here is on a "Kairos" retreat, an activity begun on campus a few years ago. It essentially revives on a volunteer basis what was formerly a required retreat. Such a "Kairos" retreat involves only a small contingent of around two dozen students [and faculty] at one time. There are six student directors, which points up the stress on lay participation. They are seen here in various degrees of meditation.

38. A highlight of the Campus Ministry program is the initiation of a student into the Church. Here Father Tim McFarland, Director of the Campus Ministry, is baptizing Karen Yung. Godparents are students Rosemary Kanney and Kris Rowden. The year is 1989.



39. Alpha Phi Omega Service Fraternity
[L. to r.: Richard Pesenko, Lisa Majewski, Deanne Houston, Gretchen Siegel, Elian Albert.]

39. An example of a student organization devoted to the selfless care of others is the Alpha Phi Omega Service Fraternity, which has been organized on the campus since 1985. Its members give of themselves without monetary reward to such activities as fund raising for the handicapped, personal service to the local Care Center, and organizing and contributing service to make possible the two annual American Red Cross blood drives on the campus.

40. Blood drives are conducted in the Halleck Center Ballroom, where 15 to 20 students are involved in typing the forms, taking temperature and weight, labeling the blood bags, and providing drinks and cookies for the donors. Here Keith Joritz and Wendy Nixdorf are labeling blood bags, January 25, 1989.

Top to bottom:
37. Kairos Retreat *38. Baptism* *40. Blood Drive*











Left:
41. College Phonathon
Above:
42. Student Association Officers, 1989-90
[L. to r.: Treasurer Chris Cowan, Vice President Mark Randall, President Trish Leurck, Secretary Tara Tichenor]

41. Sometimes, students just spontaneously work for a cause, whether a Walkathon or, as in this case, a Phonathon for the support of the College.

A conclusion that one can derive from all this is that students are ever the same. Some get involved beyond their own individual little worlds; others do not. The big difference between today and yesteryear is that students who elect to reach out today must do so voluntarily within a larger group that seemingly doesn't care. This is what makes their efforts all the more admirable.

42. In the early years, there was no evidence of formal student involvement in the governance of the College. Whenever students desired a favor, they chose a student who was both gutsy and respected by the administration to approach the priest prefect or the president. By the 1920's, it was customary for each class to elect a "president" who served occasionally as an intermediary between the students and the administration. The C.PP.S. seminarian classes each had a "primus" ["the first"] to do this, a post held solely because he was the first in his class to enter the seminary.

Yet, the students gained valuable experience in government by membership in the various clubs, especially, after 1893, in the Columbian Literary Society. Here the members were thoroughly trained in governance and in parliamentary procedure. This is eloquently reflected in the old record books, now in the Archives, not only in this club, but in all the other clubs. A local lawyer occasionally supervised a Columbian Literary Society meeting to coach them in proper procedures.

Nor were students totally passive. The slogan of the publication, *College Cheer*, between 1913 and 1925, was "We knock to boost."

The first mention of a "student council" appeared in the fall of 1936, when Saint Joseph's became a senior college. Two students were elected from each college class to serve on this "Council". However, the Catalog specified that theirs was only an advisory function concerning student affairs, and a faculty moderator set strict limits to the council's activities.

In 1951, the Faculty approved the establishment of a "student union" embracing all members of the student body, with an annually elected president, vice president, secretary and treasurer. To deal with more important matters, the officers occasionally called a meeting of all the students in the auditorium. Attendance was compulsory. Student Union activities were relatively few, such as planning dances, trips, and other entertainment.

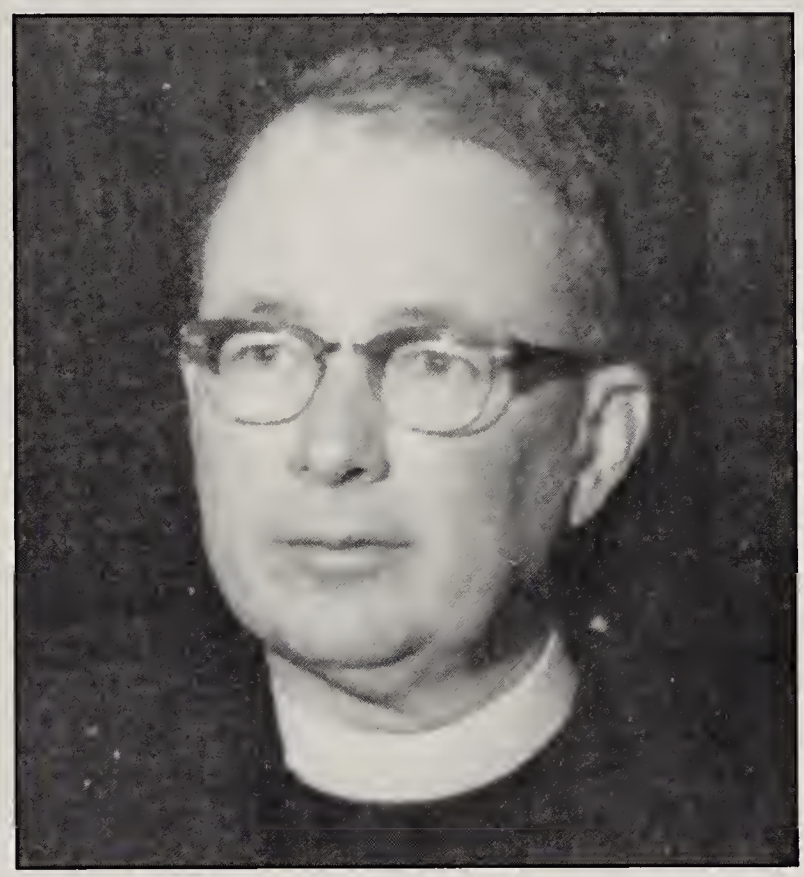
In 1967, the Union revised its constitution. The name Student Union was changed to Student Association. A senate was adopted to broaden student participation.

By 1970, students had begun to demand a greater share in determining College-wide policy. Among the first gains was the presence of students in the disciplinary process. Articles in *Stuff* reveal a critical and even confrontational attitude. With Father Banet's encouragement, students moved eventually into nearly all levels of College administration by having access to faculty meetings and representation on the Academic Cabinet, the President's Administrative Council and even the College Board of Trustees.

If student desires are not always met, they are at least being heard.

Faculty/Administration in Last Half Century





Far left:
1. Professor Ralph Cappuccilli
Left:
2. Father Donald Shea

Until the late 1940's the College faculty and administration were almost exclusively clerical. In fact, it would have been hard to find another college at the time with so large a priest faculty.

One reason for this is the fact that Saint Joseph's College had centered its attention so often on seminarian formation over the years, both its own C.PP.S. seminarians and diocesan seminarians. Another reason was simply the abundance of priests. Why pay out substantial monies for lay teachers, when priests worked for little more than their keep, much like the nuns did in parochial schools?

If the College did at first hire a layman, it was by way of exception, most often to fill a position in a discipline not considered "clerical." This would be true of music, coaching [varsity sports], and even typing and bookkeeping.

As for the brothers, the Precious Blood Society did not encourage their education beyond what was necessary to perform their manual labor assignments.

Until 1947, if an occasional layman did serve on the teaching faculty, as Edward Fischer did in 1939, his name was not listed with the priest faculty [listed in the order of their ordination], but with the music teacher and the coaches. Only in 1948 were all professors listed together alphabetically.

1. The oldest layman on the College faculty, whose experience reaches almost back to these beginnings, is Dr. Ralph Cappuccilli. He graduated from Saint Joseph's in 1947 and embarked on his teaching career at the College the following year. Of the 62 people on the faculty that year, nine were laymen. Three of them were in physical education, two in music, two in business and/or economics, one in history, and one in speech and dramatics. Since the music courses were all "applied music," only four were actually teaching academic subjects. Even in the case of dramatics, one suspects that Dr. Cappuccilli was hired because it was considered "unclerical" for a priest to direct plays with female actors in them.



3. Department of Business Administration

With his over 40 years of service to the College, Dr. Cappuccilli has become a true veteran member of the faculty.

He is remembered fondly for the many plays that he produced, occasionally playing the leading role himself, which always gained a great applause from the audience.

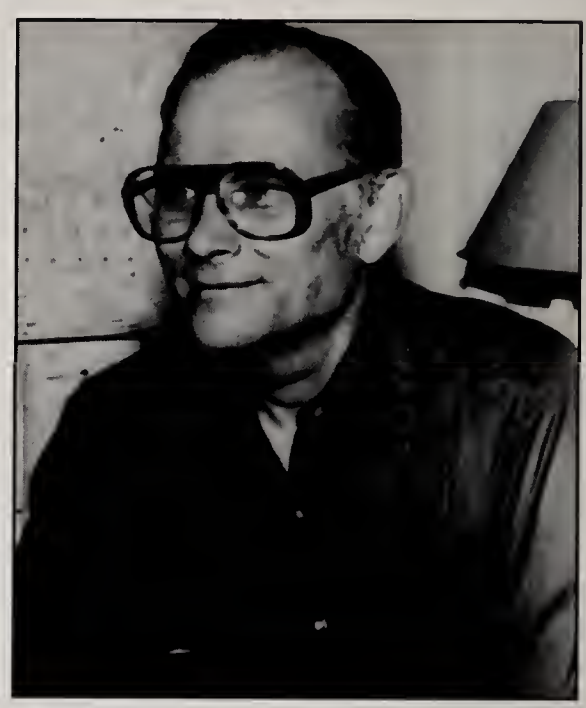
He has also kept up the tradition inherited from Father Rapp of the annual College oratory contest begun in 1905. For many years it was known as the Conroy Oratory Contest and the winner received a gold medal as a prize. The contest has undergone several title changes [named after the sponsors] and is now known as the Anthony Cappuccilli Oratory Contest in remembrance of Dr. Cappuccilli's brother.

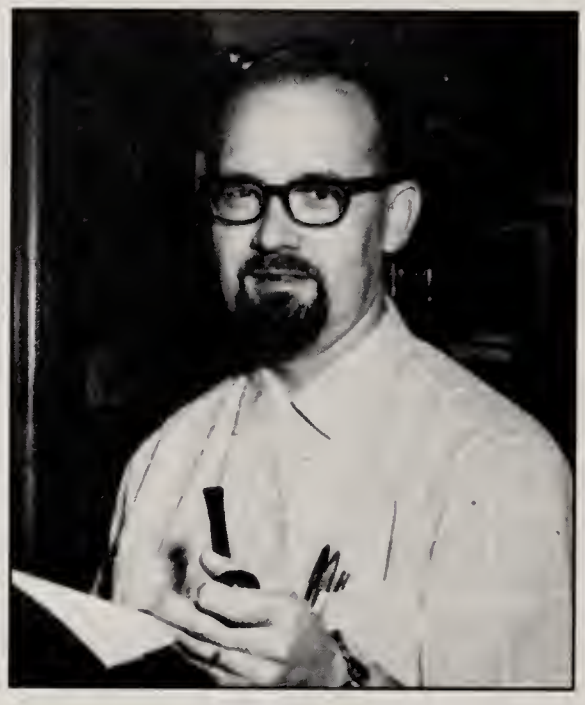
2. A person who preceded Dr. Cappuccilli by one year was Father Donald Shea. He began his career with the College in 1947 as a lay teacher for two years. Then he studied for the priesthood, was ordained, and completed his doctoral work before returning in 1954. He became a popular teacher, remembered especially for his History Pro-Seminar. Over the years he was involved in almost every aspect of College activity. However, in 1977, he moved from teaching history to making history, and worked for a few years with the National Republican Committee in Washington, D. C.

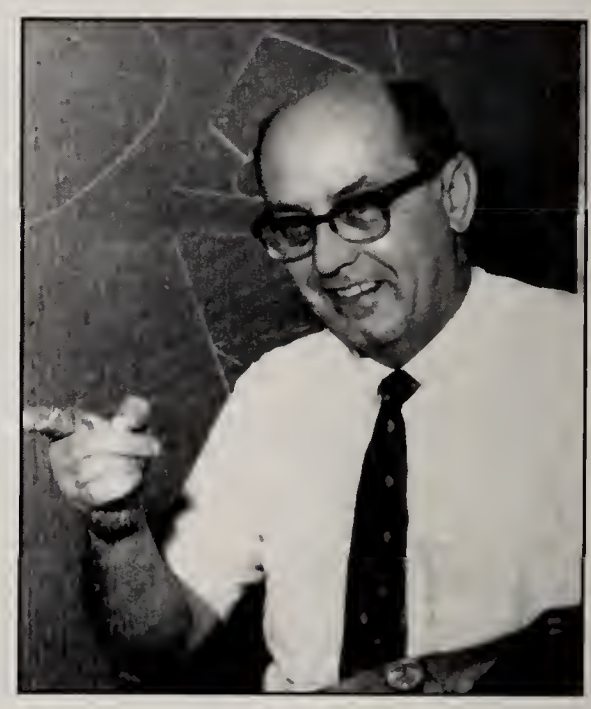
3. Another layman who made his lifetime career with the College was Paul Kelly, 1950-1976. He established the Department of Business Administration, which in time became the most popular major in the College.

In this picture of the Department of Business Administration, 1965, Professor Kelly is seated with Ralph Marini, 1955-1988, at his right, and Father Paul Wellman, 1957-1975, and John Nesbitt, 1961-1966, to his left.









4 to 7. Four veteran lay professors whose careers with the College antedate 1963 [and not noted earlier in this book] are Willard Walsh, in speech and dramatics, 1954-1978; Donald Brinley, in philosophy, 1955-1957 and 1967-1989; Andrew Mehall, in biology, 1961 to present; and Michael Davis in geology, 1952 to present.

Clockwise from top left: *4 to 7. Professors Willard Walsh, Donald Brinley, Andrew Mehall and Michael Davis*



8. Faculty Meeting, 1954-55

8. Faculty meetings were rarely photographed. This one was taken during the 1954-1955 school year. Of a total of 59 members, 43 were priests, 16 were laymen, and of the latter only 11 were teaching academic subjects.

The meeting was held on the first floor of the north wing of the Ad Building, a large room that doubled as a faculty recreation room.

Conducting the meeting is Father Raphael Gross, president, with Father Charles Robbins as secretary [registrar]. The faculty at this time were divided into divisions, and all divisional heads as well as all administrative heads were still priests. In fact, few faculty members had any direct access to information about school policy, except what was announced or what was revealed through security lapses.

Until 1945, the faculty [laymen included] met only once a year, namely, at the beginning of the school year, which was called a faculty "convocation." Meetings of the C.PP.S. members, however, were held weekly, at which both religious and school matters were discussed and ruled on, for the president of the College was also the religious superior. The first item of business invariably was the assignment of weekend parochial duties. Unfortunately, the minutes of these meetings were destroyed in the Ad Building fire. This writer recalls reading several heated discussions over such things as the fate of individual students, on whether they should be dismissed or not because of their academic or behavioral problems. It was a truly small college or family atmosphere.



9. Faculty Recreation Room, 1955

[L. to r.: Fathers Clarence Kroeckel, biology, 1932-67; Urban Siegrist, biology, 1936-76; Leonard Kostka, religion, 1948-1983; Richard Baird, admissions, 1950-1962; and Fred Fehrenbacher, history, 1928-1959.]

9. The faculty recreation room contained card tables, a table shuffle board, and eventually a TV set. But there were no provisions for satisfying the thirsty or the hungry. Not even coffee was available. The lay faculty were seldom seen in it except to get to their faculty boxes or simply pass through.

10. Over the years the faculty meetings took place in various large rooms. In the late 1950's, it met for some time in the large room



10. Faculty Meeting, 1990

in Science Hall that is now a computer instructional room above the library reference room. After that it met until the mid-1960's in Classroom 110, which is now occupied by library stacks in the northeast corner of the building. After Halleck Center was built, it found a home in a large room above the bookstore, until the folding walls dividing the classrooms were replaced by permanent ones. Since then St. Gaspar Center has become the faculty meeting site, as is shown in this picture taken in the spring of 1990.

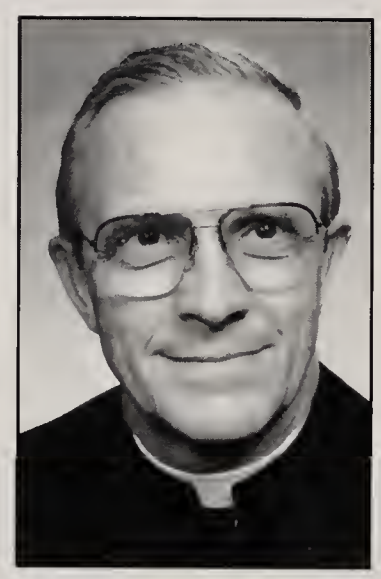
The man giving a report is Allen Broussard. It appears that the faculty is giving serious thought to the report on the Student Life Committee, one of many reports that Professor Broussard has given on this difficult topic over the years. He joined the faculty in the Department of Accounting in 1964.

Father Charles Banet, who was chairing the meeting, does not appear on the picture.

11. One veteran priest professor who has been overlooked until now is Father Alvin Druhman. He was a full-time professor in the English Department from 1948 until his untimely death in 1982. He was a man of wit and excellent writing style. In his last year he was appointed Director of the Capital Gifts Campaign.



11. Father A. Druhman



12. Father P. White



13. Father E. Maziarz

12. The man who took over the direction of the Capital Gifts Campaign from Father Druhman was Father Paul White, another College veteran. He came to the College in 1956 to teach economics. He has meanwhile taken on many other tasks, such as directing the Parents Club, serving as Executive Vice President, 1965-1975, serving as acting Alumni Director, and most recently serving on the centennial fund drive.

13. From 1954 to 1963, the office of Academic Dean was headed by Father Edward Maziarz. He taught philosophy since his arrival in 1942. In 1965, he transferred to Loyola University in Chicago, where he continued teaching until his retirement.

14. Father Maziarz's policy of attracting talented lay professors was enhanced by the Ford Foundation Grant of $250,000 in 1955, which enabled the College to establish a "College Community Organization" in the woods south of the campus. Married faculty members could build homes there by borrowing money from the foundation grant with a 99-year lease from the College. It was anticipated that lay faculty would thus be drawn closer together by common interests as well as common activities, social, religious, and recreational.

Five homes were built in 1957, with others to follow. Pictured here was the first, namely the home of Dr. Jay Barton, who taught biology, 1955-1967. The house is now inhabited by Dr. William Hogan, Director of Athletics since 1981 and a 1974 alumnus.

The first homes were designed by the College architect, Frank Fischer. They display a degree of individuality if not daring in style.

In 1975, the College Community Association was dissolved and the ten homes were sold to the faculty members living in them. The remaining eleven vacant lots were opened for sale to anyone wishing to move there. This 25-acre tract of land is no longer called Maryswood, but the College Woods Subdivison.





15. Arthur Hellyer



16. Louis Gatto

Above:
14. College Woods Subdivision

15. It was with the administration of Father Charles Banet that laymen began to move into top administrative positions. This was not because priests were overlooked in this matter, but after 1965 it became increasingly difficult to attract qualified priests willing to assume such positions. More importantly, the Church was in a period of change, most fundamental being the renewed role of the laity in the Church's apostolates.

Already in 1966, the Articles of Incorporation of the College were amended to allow some members of the Board of Control to be non-C.PP.S. persons, but not so as to form a majority. However, two years later, the Board of Control was enlarged to where the lay members vastly outnumbered the C.PP.S. members by adding to it the members of the earlier advisory Board of Trustees. In this policy, Saint Joseph's College was in the forefront among Catholic colleges.

In 1970, the Student Association President and an elected faculty person became ex officio members of the Board of Trustees.

However, in 1974, the Articles were amended again. Although the Board of Trustees governs the College, ultimate control remains with the C.PP.S. members of the Board [Corporate Members] who "may at any time remove from office any and all of the members of the Board of Trustees, with or without cause . . . [and] may elect such number of Trustees as they may deem advisable to fill the vacancies created." Thus the College remains an apostolate of the Precious Blood Society and not a mere private institution.

The first lay chairman of the Board of Trustees was Arthur L. Hellyer, a Chicago business man, who served in that capacity for two years, 1968-1970.

16. The first major administrative office to be filled by a layman was that of Academic Dean, soon to be renamed Vice President for Academic Affairs. He was Dr. Louis Gatto, who had joined the English Department in 1956. He served in this office, 1968-1971. His

term is associated with the "Calculated Risk" program, one that would upgrade the academic status of the institution by such changes as higher admissions standards, a new library, improved faculty salaries, and the elevation of some of the foreign languages to major programs. However, in 1971, he left the College to accept the post of president of Marian College in Indianapolis.

17. The following year, Father Bernard Meiring served as "acting" Vice President for Academic Affairs. "Calculated Risk" now changed to "Financial Exigency." The occasion for this was a sudden drop in student enrollment, which was brought on by various unforeseen causes. Father Meiring's was the unpleasant task, for example, of reducing the faculty from 97 members to 83.

Father Meiring had served the College since 1957 with singular devotion and skill in the Department of Education. Conditions in his department, however, led him to prepare himself to teach in an entirely new field, namely accounting. He became a Certified Public Accountant in 1983. But he still heads the Department of Education, thus maximizing his value to the College. Since 1975, he has been Executive Vice President of the College.

Back in the 1950's, the C.PP.S. priests normally had no choice in selecting their field of study; they were merely assigned to fill a need of the College at a particular time.



18. Jerome Hughes

18. The second office to be assumed by a layman was what is now called the Vice President for Student Affairs.

After Father Daniel Schaefer left in 1962, the office entered a period of clouded uncertainty. This was occasioned largely by a new generation of students who were not about to submit to the kind of tight control established by Father Schaefer. The College was meanwhile trying to invent a formula by which to cope with the change. There was a succession of priests and lay persons [including two women] who were involved in the area of student discipline. Jerome Hughes, pictured here, brought some stability back to the office, 1970-1979.

In 1981, William Maniscalco was appointed to what was thereafter called Vice

17. Father B. Meiring





19. Gerald Gladu



20. Thomas Crowley

President for Student Affairs, an office which has jurisdiction in everything that pertains to student life on the campus.

19. The next office assumed by a layman was the Vice President for Development. This was first assigned to Gerald Gladu, 1972-1975. He was a graduate of the class of 1955.

10. The business office was operated by priests until 1975, when Father Paul Wellman resigned. It was assumed by Thomas F. Crowley, a graduate of the class of 1966, who taught accounting at the College, 1968-1977. He held this important office for only one year, but it has been occupied by laymen ever since.

21. The Office of Registrar has had the greatest stability in terms of occupants. A





Above left:
21. Father Charles Robbins
Above right:
22. Brother Edward Habrowski

layman, James Bogan, headed it for three years, 1950-1953. Thereafter it rested in the capable and reliable hands of Father Charles Robbins for the next 29 years.

Father Robbins came to the College in 1940 to teach classical languages. His "retirement" since 1982 has been an active one in scholarly research, publications and involvement in College affairs. For example, he is still [1990] secretary of the Board of Trustees.

22. Apparently, the office of Registrar is destined to remain in the hands of a C.PP.S. member for some time to come, for Father Robbins' successor, Brother Edward Habrowski, has only begun his career at the College. He graduated in 1971 and served as a principal in a parochial grade school in Fort Wayne before coming to the College in 1982.

23. As the story of Saint Joseph's College began with the grim face of a one-man administrator, Father Augustine Seifert, it is fitting to close it with the smiling faces of an administrative board. The "smiling" element is unimportant, but the "board" is.

Father Seifert supervised every operation of the College personally. He was the College. Father Banet can rely on a competent team of vice presidents responsible for their areas, who keep him informed on what is transpiring.

Finally, Saint Joseph's College is a Catholic College. This is not guaranteed by a beautiful Chapel, or a new statue of St. Joseph, or an attractive Grotto, or even the presence of a campus ministry. A college is Catholic by the witness of the people who operate it. The Core Program plays a central role in this matter. Its goal is to look at all aspects of knowledge [catholic with a small "c"] and at the same time remain faithful to the authentic teachings of the Catholic Church [Catholic with a large "C"]. This is to occur not only in one or two courses, but in a forty-five hour program extending through the four-year College experience.

Thus Saint Joseph's College enters its second century confident not only of its survival, but also of its authentic mission and reason for existence.



23. College Officers of the Administration

[L. to r., standing: John Nichols, V.P. for Academic Affairs since 1984; William Maniscalco, V.P. for Student Affairs since 1984; Jim Valentine, V.P. for Development since 1984 (Interim V.P. 1982-83); Father Bernard Meiring, Executive Vice President since 1975; James Thatcher, V.P. for Business Affairs since 1980. Seated: Father Charles Banet, President since 1965.]